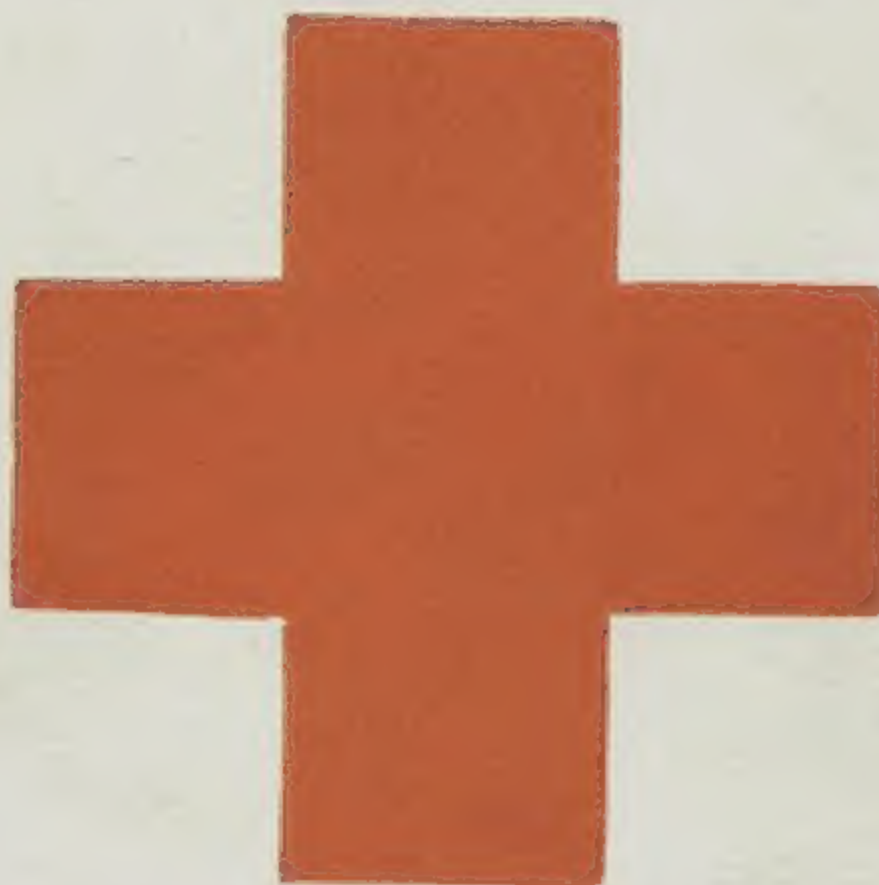


I/68

BRITISH COMMITTEE
OF THE
FRENCH RED CROSS.

RED
COLLECTION
CP. 2



CROIX ROUGE
FRANÇAISE.

COMITÉ BRITANNIQUE

COMPLETE REPORT.

1914 - 1918.

LONDON,
9, KNIGHTSBRIDGE,
S.W. 1

PARIS,
36, RUE DE
CHÂTEAUDUN

Eph. C. BRCS I/68

BRITISH COMMITTEE
OF THE
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APPENDIX I.
BRITISH COMMITTEE
OF THE
FRENCH RED CROSS.

CROIX ROUGE
FRANÇAISE.
COMITÉ BRITANNIQUE

"APPEAL."



"THE RETURN HOME."

RED
CROSS
COLLECTION

9, Knightsbridge,

London, S.W.1.

[This Report summarises the work of the Committee since its foundation in November, 1914, until Armistice Day, 11th November, 1918.]

Due to the generosity of innumerable subscribers the world over and to the devoted services of thousands of workers, the Executive, under the ægis of the French Embassy, in London, and with the cordial co-operation of the French Authorities, has been able to fulfil a great International Mission. Countless numbers of French soldiers and civilian sufferers from the war, have, in one way or another, been enabled to feel British sympathy in a way which has helped to create lasting understanding between those two great nations which have borne the brunt of the world's war for freedom.

Much, however, remains to be done to repair the wreckage in a land scarred by four years of bitter strife. Besides the maimed, the blind, the orphans and the widows, the inhabitants of the invaded and devastated regions need all the help we can give them. While it is not proposed to participate in the gigantic task of rebuilding or reclaiming wasted lands, the Committee has in different localities its own organisations for the distribution by the British of food, clothing and other necessities for men, women and children, who are bravely striving to re-establish their ruined homes.

In thanking, on behalf of France, their supporters for invaluable help in the past, the Committee appeals for further aid in the completion of this great and beneficent undertaking.

DEVASTATED FRANCE.

Peace means a returning home for all those who have been exiles in every corner of the world for the cause of freedom. It means—to see home again, the garden, the tennis court, our dogs, our books, our favourite chair before the fire. No wonder there was eagerness to get on with the war; to make an end of this evil thing which has spread its tentacles under the very hearth stone.

And yet, and yet, while we look forward so joyfully, another thought flashes darkly across the blue. What of those who have no homes to go to?

It seems hardly credible that Miraumont was once a prosperous village; that Boston Wood was once a place of

picnics and happy lovers' meetings; that Reims and Arras were world-famous centres of industry! There are villages where the very street is blotted out, where the ancient church is but a heap of masonry, where wells are choked up, where the very cemeteries are torn with shell holes and strewn with splintered monuments, where the only signs of life are huge rats and innumerable beetles, yet whose former inhabitants were thriving, industrious peasants who, from generation to generation had known no wider world than the one bordered by neighbouring villages with their centre in the nearest market town.

What of these people—after the war?

For those who have fought on French soil, side by side with the sons of France, it is not the skill of diplomacy or the words of politicians which make them think of her with reverence and affection. It is the sight of the scar on her fair countryside; it is the knowledge that, by reason of her unstinted sacrifice, our homes untouched by rude hands, are waiting our return. The ruin of her provinces is the measure of the enemy's hatred for us as well as for her. We cannot rebuild, but we can help those who must, to do so with a warm shirt to their backs and with some of those smaller comforts which mean so much; France has borne the double castigation. The privilege of returning to unscathed English homes can only be paid for in aiding those who re-build houses and schools, shops and mills, in re-planting woods, in building bridges; only so shall the scar become as beautiful as the tortured vein in fissured marble and a bond sign between those who have gone through the fire together.

Date.....

H. E. The French Ambassador,
Albert Gate,
London, S.W.1.

Sir,

I have pleasure in sending you.....for
£ : : as a donation to the Funds of the British
Committee of the French Red Cross.

I am, etc.

(Address).....

(Cheques should be made payable to Hon. Treasurer, French Red Cross.)



WARD AND FOXLOW,
PRINTERS,
HARCOURT STREET,
W.

COMITÉ BRITANNIQUE DE LA CROIX ROUGE FRANÇAISE.

Pour l'Administration des secours Britanniques aux Oeuvres de Guerre Française.

PRÉSIDENT D'HONNEUR: S. E. MONSIEUR PAUL CAMBON. **PRÉSIDENTE:** VICOMTESSE DE LA PANOUSE.

VICE-PRÉSIDENTS: MONSIEUR A. DE FLEURBAU. MONSIEUR DE LA CHAUSSEE.

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The Marchioness of Salisbury	The Countess of Ancaster	Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild
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The Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, G.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., M.P., British Red Cross Society.
 Rt. Hon. Evelyn Cecil, M.P., Order of St. John of Jerusalem.
 Dr. Baird Smith, Scottish Branch, British Red Cross Society.
 Mrs. J. T. Herlihy, Scottish Women's Hospitals.
 Herbert Brown, British Farmers' Red Cross Fund.
 Capt. Sir H. Dennis Bayley, K.B.E., D.S.O., Dennis Bayley Fund for the Transport of the Wounded.
 Lt. Col. J. A. Murdoch, Australian Red Cross Society.
 Lt. Col. H. W. Haylock, Canadian Red Cross Society.
 Major J. H. Perkins, American Red Cross Society.

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Mrs. A. Faulkner: Matériel.	Robert Simpson	
Comtesse de Saint Seine: Lane Directrice.	A. Parker Cater	
Miss E. M. Roberts, K.B.E.: Chief Matron.	C. L. Whittard	
Miss M. Foster: Lane Matron.	R. Caryl Britton (late Head)	
Miss E. J. Haswell, Matron in France.	Mrs. Bedford Penwick, French Flag Nursing Corps.	
Madame Girard: Cours de Pansement.	Miss G. Anderson: F.A.N.Y. Section Française	
Dr. J. C. MacLure: Ouvreir	Mrs. Noel Lake: Trésorier Hon.	
Madame A. Duché: Ouvreir	Philip A. Wilkins: Secrétaires Hon.	
Angus Faulkner: Canines	H. Fraser Simson	
T.S.C. Lee: Prisonniers de Guerre	D. H. Illingworth: Directeur Général.	

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Madame Brasier De Thury	Miss F. M. Illingworth	Miss Z. Ruxton
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Jeanne, Lady Coats	Mrs. P. Martinus	Lady Tyrell
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Baron P. De Barante	J. H. Grant	H. St. John Munro
Percy Collins, J.P.	Sir Herbert E. Morgan, K.B.E.	Leon Schoenfeld
Etienné Cronier		

BUREAU À PARIS:

36 rue de Châteaudun | Téléphone: Trudaine 56-49
 Intérog: W. Harold Cobb. | Carrières: Leon Desmarquoy. | Matron: Miss E. J. Haswell.
 Col. Sir Hatcher-Poe, Bart. | F. Burton. | P. L. Naish.

Accountant: A. T. Rowe. Hon. Auditors: PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co.
 Hon. Solicitor: A. W. MILLS.

Bankers: LONDON COUNTY, WESTMINSTER & PARIS BANK, LTD.

Head Office—9, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W. 1.

Telephone: Victoria 6822.

Further details are given of Britain's war work for France in "For Dauntless France," by Laurence Binyon, of which copies can be had at No. 9, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

PREFACE.

Il manquerait quelque chose à ce rapport, si la sécheresse des statistiques n'était corrigée par un mot de chaleureuse gratitude, à l'adresse de tant de collaborateurs connus et inconnus, qui, depuis quatre années, avec cette ténacité qui est une des maîtresses qualités de la race britannique, nous ont aidés de leurs énergies morales et physiques, de leurs dons matériels, et toujours de leur dévouement. Des que nous avons fait appel à la générosité publique, nous avons trouvé, et dans quelle mesure, une assistance cordiale, efficace et prolongée. A côté d'un personnel de plusieurs milliers de volontaires: chauffeurs d'automobiles, infirmiers, infirmières, civils auxiliaires qui se sont aussitôt présentés, nous avons pu constituer à Londres même, des bureaux directeurs, où d'autres volontaires travaillaient nuit et jour, sans autre récompense que le sentiment de devoir accompli. Grâce à l'appui de notre Président d'honneur, l'Ambassadeur de France, Monsieur Paul Cambon, grâce à celui de nombreux souscripteurs, nous avons multiplié les voitures d'ambulance, les hôpitaux, les cantines, les salles de réunion, afin d'assurer le réconfort matériel et moral de nos soldats. La nation Anglaise qui s'est levée ainsi, tout entière, pour aider la nation soeur, a prouvé non seulement les inépuisables ressources de sa vitalité, mais encore et surtout la solidarité qui nous unit. Blessés et rapatriés français n'oublieront jamais ce qu'ils doivent à la Grande Bretagne, ils l'exprimeront dans leurs prières et l'apprendront à leurs enfants.

INTRODUCTION.

The British Committee of the French Red Cross has developed so rapidly and its work has been of such a kind that the usual arrangement of working by Committee Meetings and formal resolutions was never practicable, and from the outset, the organisation has consisted of an Executive on a business basis. The work has kept so far in advance, even of the continually growing staff, that little time has remained for formal reports; the records, however, are extremely complete, copies being kept of all correspondence, and the financial transactions booked in a very thorough manner and supervised by the Auditors.

Historical.—There are three Societies in France which since the war have been affiliated under the title of La Croix Rouge Française, viz.: La Société de Secours aux Blessés Militaire, l'Association des Dames Françaises and l'Union des Femmes de France. A Committee of the latter was formed in London some time before the war, but at the outbreak of hostilities this London Committee was met with a widespread desire to help in the work of tending the French sick and wounded, who so far outnumbered those of our own forces, the latter being fully equipped with a permanent medical service proportionate to their numbers. A large amount of useful emergency work was done during the early months of the war, but the ladies forming the Committee felt that the organisation should be put on a more permanent basis, and they, therefore, placed the whole question in the hands of the French Ambassador. His Excellency forthwith accepted the honorary presidency and founded the London Committee of the French Red Cross in November, 1914. Her Majesty Queen Alexandra and a number of distinguished ladies joined the Honorary Committee, while la Vicomtesse L. de la Panouse, wife of the French Military Attaché, was appointed by His Excellency as acting president, with authority to appoint and direct an Executive to organise and supervise all offers of help received by the French Embassy in London for philanthropic war work in France, with discretionary powers to appeal for support and develop this work as necessity should arise.

The Needs of France.—While it is undoubtedly true that the permanent officers of the French Army Medical Service seriously under-estimated the actual scope of their forthcoming work and thus left much to be improvised which should perhaps have been foreseen, the pre-war organisation of the Croix Rouge in France was on a scale which is not generally appreciated in this country. Initiated before the war of '70, that campaign gave life to the movement; in 1914 there were few large towns which had not their definitely constituted committees under one or other of the three societies with partially trained voluntary nurses, equipment of beds, etc. Thus, in spite of the few nursing Nuns now available, a town such as Reims, within two or three days of the order to mobilise, had ready some two thousand beds in public and other buildings with a medical and nursing staff, to supplement the military hospitals. The number of wounded to be dealt with far exceeded any estimate, and much equipment was lost in the early retreat; the industrial centres, from which would have been drawn many of the supplies for the medical and other war services had been cut off; so, from the first, France in no small measure, has had to depend upon outside help. In this supplementary service, Britain, with her Empire overseas, has borne a great and honorable part, creating an enduring intimacy between the two peoples. In the ever-changing phases of this enterprise the British Committee of the French Red Cross has met and solved an almost unbelievable variety of problems. In fact, the record of the daily transactions of the different departments would form a romance full of new and unexpected situations, an epitome of generosity and sacrifice, a treatise in itself on the hidden treasures of human nature.

Resources.—Though many generous and spontaneous gifts were received, it was soon felt necessary to inform the public of the needs and of the channel through which their freewill offerings could pass and be efficiently administered in the name of Britain for the benefit of France. Notices were accordingly published and small advertisements inserted in the Press. The response was such as to lead to an organised National appeal which, with the title of "France's Day," in four years has been a national and, indeed, an international, event, and forms a whole section in this report. Gifts in kind—dressings, clothing, motor ambulances, x-ray cars, dental ambulances and even complete hospitals, equipped and maintained—though not easily assessable probably greatly exceed in value the contributions of money, generous though they have been.

Principles.—All these resources would, however, have been inadequate but for the guiding principles established from the first by the Présidente and followed by the whole organisation throughout its career: First, that full scope should be given to voluntary work and to the personal payment of living and sundry expenses. Thus though a proportion of professional staff is essential, the constant weekly drain of wages and maintenance allowances has been kept within narrow limits; secondly, that appeals for help should be carefully investigated and help given only direct to individuals or formations either under the Committee's control or of known integrity and efficiency. In this the cause has greatly benefitted from its Anglo-French Constitution, for it would be difficult for any English person to possess the instinct and knowledge of France, her special needs and her idiosyncrasies which the Présidente has brought to bear in the administration.

Methods.—Work by Departments in close touch with the Présidente and with one another; the whole organisation supervised by the Director-General; business methods at headquarters and in units overseas; close supervision of expenditure; skilled and detailed accountancy; and, above all, intimate union with, and loyal support from organisers and workers abroad, have been the foundation of the Committee's system.

Scope.—To help those who have suffered from the war in France, has been the Committee's aim. The Geneva Convention prescribed strict limitations to protect the Red Cross from abuse on the battlefield. These restrictions have not prevented the French Red Cross from refreshing weary soldiers in its canteens, helping civilian refugees from the battle areas, prisoners of war and other war sufferers. The British Committee, to keep within the letter of the law, raised special funds for these and other services, which they soon recognised as essential parts of their great International mission. As the need grew beyond the bounds of these funds, support was asked in the "France's Day" and other appeals made in 1918 for these activities of the Committee, in addition to its work for sick and wounded soldiers.

Executive.—The detailed reports of the various Departments are evidence of the efficient management which has led to the growth of the undertaking. Only by complete devotion to duty, long hours and continued effort could such results have been attained. The Directeurs des Services and helpers are volunteers, loyally aided by typists and other professional workers who have laboured for the cause with salaries often much below the prevailing rates.

Conclusion.—The thanks of the British members of our community are cordially given to the many individual officers of the French Army, the French officials, the members of the Croix Rouge Française and the staff of French Formations in which we have worked, for their courtesy, sympathy and help. Our appreciation is unbounded of the gratitude which has been shown by those brave people for whom it has been our privilege to work. The Committee and its thousands of workers who have crossed the water remember, with especial thankfulness, the unvarying solicitude of the Transport Officers and staff of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John at the British and French ports.

Perhaps the only regrets occasioned by the declaration of the Armistice on 11th November, 1918, were in the hearts of Red Cross workers who thus saw coming to an end a service which had caused all their inmost and tenderest passions in the care of wounded heroes to well up; a service which gains beauty when reflecting on the horrors which call it into being and which draws its reward, not from words or symbols, but from the blessed realisation of duty's call answered and in the echoing depths of grateful hearts.

But the task is not yet fully accomplished. If fighting has ceased, its aftermath calls for reaping. The homeless and destitute, the widows and the orphans, the maimed and the blind, the nerve-shattered and tuberculous from war's strain and exposure still need us. As it has toiled in the war so will the British Committee and its faithful workers spend another full year towards the relief of all this misery till there is not a man, woman or child in France who has not felt or realised the meaning of British love and British sympathy.

PRESIDENTES OFFICE.

The helpers, past and present, in the office of Madame la Présidente are:

Past: Lady Tyrrell, Countess Wrangel, Lady Dawkins, Mlle. Blanche de la Panouse, Mlle. E. Duquesnay, Mlle. M. Maurice, Mme. Clement.

Present: Lady Ralli, Mlle. El. Duquesnay, Miss C. Churchill.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Head: D. H. Illingworth.

Helper: Miss F. M. Illingworth.

Present Clerical Staff: Mrs. A. Sparks,, Mrs. Harold Brain, Mrs. E. Kelly.

Past: Miss Marguerite Lepine, Miss M. Milner, Miss Marjorie Edmunds.

THE ENQUIRY ROOM.

*Past Helpers: Miss E. M. Larkin, Miss Elsie B. Hales,
Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. B. Whittaker.*

Present Helper: Miss Ruxton.

In this room all preliminary enquiries are answered and the questioners introduced to the right department. There is a constant stream of workers and would-be workers, all day. Nurses and V.A.D.'s wait to see the Matron, and, if passed by her, they return to the waiting room to fill in their Anglo-French certificate and passport before going to the Head of the Passport Section. The women of the First Aid Yeomanry Corps come in on leave or require papers to go to France; ladies come about canteen work; men and women of the War Victims Relief Committee enter in bands of four or five on their way to their units, while men for the various Motor Convoys are seen and passed on to the Ambulance Section. There are commercial travellers advertising a special line of goods, beds, clothes, boots, paint, drugs, etc., who are handed over to the Purchasing Department. Many persons come with questions as to sending parcels to France and enquiries as to delayed delivery; anxious enquiries are made concerning missing English soldiers supposed to be lying ill in a French hospital; enquiries from French soldiers as to their "colis de Noël," enquiries which go on from months before Christmas and months after. Last year the enquiries averaged 40 to 50 a day, some being easy to deal with, others taking nearly half an hour, owing often to reluctance or nervous disability to return a clear answer to necessary questions. To give some idea of the work, it may be added that, since the beginning of March, 1916, nearly 13,000 persons have passed through the Enquiry Room.

PASSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Head: Philip A. Wilkins.

Helper: Miss C. Devenish.

Present Clerical Staff: Miss Dorothy Milner, Miss Thorold, Miss Barwell.

Past Clerical Staff: Mrs. Strickland, Miss M. J. O'Reilly.

At the commencement of war, before the Authorities put into force the various systems subsequently inaugurated for preventing "undesirables" from crossing to France, all that was required was a passport, easily obtained on payment of a fee. Later on, however, organisation took charge, and it was decided that no one should cross to France to work in a French Hospital unless furnished with a certificate issued by the Anglo-French Committee. This Committee was formed in January, 1915, and issued certificates to its own applicants after references as to loyalty and capacity had been duly investigated, also on the application of the London Committee of the French Red Cross, the only other authorised channel through which people could go to nurse in French hospitals, or work in any French formation.

On January 1st, 1918, the French Red Cross, by then designated the British Committee of the French Red Cross, took over the Anglo-French Committee entirely and, in addition to the personnel which went to France through its own organisation, dealt with all who had previously gone through the Anglo-French Committee. What this means will be seen later when figures are given showing the numbers who pass through the British Committee and receive the various necessary papers and permits.

From time to time more and more stringent regulations have been imposed by the Authorities in order that no loophole might be left through which anyone of doubtful character, parentage or disloyalty should have the opportunity of undermining the wonderful efforts which France was putting forth to bring this war to a conclusion.

The conditions imposed are referred to as to—

- 1 **Loyalty to the Allies.**—Two conditions must be fulfilled: first, that the applicant is a British subject, and second, that he is not under any obligation to the Government of any other country for a period of two years.
- 2 **Capacity to Nurse Wounded.**—The applicant must be a woman, and must be of such an age as to be capable of performing the duties of a nurse. The applicant must be a British subject, and must be of such an age as to be capable of performing the duties of a nurse.
- 3 **Physical Fitness.**—The applicant must be of such an age as to be capable of performing the duties of a nurse. The applicant must be of such an age as to be capable of performing the duties of a nurse.
- 4 **Financial Resources.**—The applicant must be of such an age as to be capable of performing the duties of a nurse. The applicant must be of such an age as to be capable of performing the duties of a nurse.
- 5 **Character.**—The applicant must be of such an age as to be capable of performing the duties of a nurse. The applicant must be of such an age as to be capable of performing the duties of a nurse.
- 6 **After Conditions.**—The applicant must be of such an age as to be capable of performing the duties of a nurse. The applicant must be of such an age as to be capable of performing the duties of a nurse.

In March, 1916, further regulation was issued by which no passport was visé at the Military Permit Office unless the applicant produced an "Ordre de Mission" from the French Military Permit Officer, especially appointed for the purpose. This post was assigned to Lieut. Paul Wenz, who must be assured that an Anglo-French Certificate is held. For those going to a Formation in the "Zone of the Army" for the first time, the requisition must be received by Lieut. Wenz from the Ministère de la Guerre, in Paris. Applicants returning home on leave must bring a letter or "permission paper" from the Head of the Unit, stating that he or she is "on leave," the length of leave and date of return.

On presenting the Passport to the Military Permit Office to obtain the necessary "Visa," two sheets must also be handed in in duplicate, each bearing the photograph of the applicant. These sheets give full name, place and date of birth, actual nationality, nationality at birth, nationality or naturalisation of

parents, place of destination, route, duration of time to be spent in France, organisation by which the applicant is being sent, port of entry into France and port of exit, whether in the zone of the Army or not. One of these is retained by the applicant, the other sent forward to the port of arrival. In the case of a male applicant of military age, he must produce his cards of exemption or certificate of discharge from the Army before his Passport is applied for. Even then he must be released from National Service, and a request be made to the Secretary of the National Service for leave to employ him in our service in France. No Passport is applied for until this permission is granted. Although we receive the assistance and consideration from the Ministry of National Service, no man is allowed to go to France for us who is not more usefully employed in this country.

It will be seen that for each individual offering service for the French Red Cross in France, and after being selected or passed by the Medical or other Department, a great deal of clerical work and detail is involved, viz:—

- The time taken to sort out as to loyalty of the applicant
- A form filled in for the Anglo-French Certificate with full details. When issued, the Certificate bears a portrait of the holder and another photograph is kept as a record
- The forms for the Visa de Passport at the Permit Office must be filled in by a duplicate and the photographs properly affixed
- The application for the Passport
- Submitting each name for the enquiry and approval of the War Office
- The forms and letters respecting character and qualifications come under the Nurses or other Departments)
- The application for the French Military Permit
- The preparation of Railway passes in France
- The half fare voucher between London and the French Port
- The arrangement for berths on the steamer at Southampton
- Correspondence respecting military age or disability for National Service with the respective Authorities

All this is necessary for those going to France for the first time, but it must be remembered that, as we have sent several thousands over, so each week brings a great number home on

leave, and the preparation of the necessary return papers is almost as much as at first. The papers are prepared and kept ready so that the worker may return at a moment's notice if telegraphed for, which often occurs if a rush of work arrives at a hospital. The Anglo-French certificate is given up at the port of arrival and forwarded to the French Red Cross. The arrival is noted in books which record every outward and inward journey across the Channel and every hospital at which the holder has worked. The certificate often has to be changed for a new one, as the holder may have been transferred to a different hospital or formation. New railway passes and half-fare vouchers must be prepared for the return journey, the Leave Paper put in order, the two forms for the Visa de Passport again filled up, the Military Authorities or the Ministry of National Service must again (in the case of men) be notified and applied to for the further services of the man, then the passport is sent to the Passport Office to be stamped, it is so after this lapse of time requires renewal forms filled up and sent in, perhaps by now an entirely new passport obtained. The photographs for the Visa de Passport must be the same as those in the passport itself, so new photographs must often be obtained. A fresh French Military Permit is again applied for, and when obtained must be re-examined when returned. Many of those returning on leave do not report personally, but send their passport and papers by post with the request that they be renewed and prepared by a certain date. These must be acknowledged and instructions written as to what photographs and other matters are required.

Without recording those during 1915, since March, 1916 alone, nearly 12,000 people have passed through the hands of this and the Anglo-French Committee and, since January, 1918, it has had to deal with all those home on leave who went out before that date through the Anglo-French Committee, and now have to be dealt with by the French Red Cross.

Altogether, nearly 12,000 certificates have been entered and recorded in the books with the journeys to and from France of the holders; these details occupy 2,600 folios.

NURSING DEPARTMENT.

Head: Miss Roberts.

Present Clerical Staff: Miss Trenner

Past Clerical Staff: Miss T. Coleman.

Past Head: Miss E. M. Foster

The task of selecting Nurses is especially difficult, for those going from here are often ignorant of the language and customs and innocently give offence, or, lacking good physical health, or tact, become irritable and disheartened. A close enquiry, often rather resented, has therefore to be made into the physical and mental condition even of those coming with fine certificates or brimming over with zeal.

At the outset, those offering their services were seen and enlisted by the President, the arrangement was made in the Spring of 1915 with the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross and Order of St. John for this Committee's workers in France receiving the Anglo-French certificate, thereafter a larger proportion of candidates were examined and selected by the Matron of the Anglo-French Committee, Mrs. Keiro Watson, who held that post with distinction until the work of the Anglo-French Committee on the first of January was handed over to the London Committee, now re-named the British Committee of the French Red Cross.

There were, however, a number of hospitals in which the London Committee was especially interested, and the nurses for which, although receiving the Anglo-French certificate, were ~~hired~~ ^{sent} to England.

It was not necessary to establish a nursing department, in fact someone who would have the preliminary interview with the hundreds of certified and uncertified nurses, the V.A.D.'s and the many who thought they "would like to help" but seemed to possess no qualification except a certain amount of enthusiasm. Mrs. Hugh Phyllis, ~~the~~ ^{the} Head of the Drugs and Dressings Department, was at first in charge but early in 1916, Miss Foster, Matron of the Brompton Hospital after gaining experience as Matron at Fort Mahon Hospital, successfully managed the work until the end of 1916.

In January, 1917, neither Mrs. Watson nor Miss Foster were able to undertake the work for the combined French Red Cross and Anglo-French Committees. The Committee has been fortunate in being able to appoint as Chief Matron Miss E. M. Roberts who, trained at St. Thomas' Hospital, held among other posts, that of Lady Superintendent of the Nurses Co-operation, and, since the War, selecting Matron at St. John's Gate and with the British Red Cross at 83, Pall Mall, and for one year Matron of King Albert's Belgian Hospital. The records and duties of both Committees being concentrated in one office has proved to be in every way a success.

1916.—All through the year, nurses were crossing the Channel in answer to urgent appeals. They went both to the Anglo-French and to French Hospitals, where the skill of British nurses has been greatly appreciated. In September, there came from far Australia a generous gift from the Red Cross of 20 trained nurses and a masseuse, many of whom are still doing admirable work in French Hospitals. Besides Nurses and War Probationers, V.A.D.'s and Canteen workers were setting out for France in ever-increasing numbers, and the Committee arranged for their journey and for their work in France.

1917.—During this year an increasing number of ladies going to work independently in hospitals passed through the office.

Numerous French hospitals were added to the list of those needing help. Several of the Anglo-French were closed down, but the staff was allocated among other hospitals or went home to rest and to be ready for another call.

The supply of trained nurses who could afford to give free service became smaller and smaller as the war went on, so some were given a small salary in addition to expenses.

1918.—This year, up to November 11th, shows no decrease in the numbers of those anxious to work. The Matron has interviewed some 1,345 applicants.

Our own hospitals in the South of France have never been so busy, those at Mentone and Béziers particularly so, as they receive wounded straight from the Front. The Australian Unit is somewhat smaller, being reduced to 13, owing to the unavoidable returning home of some of the nurses. Many trained nurses and V.A.D.'s have been sent to hospitals in different parts of France.

THE FRENCH FLAG NURSING CORPS.

The French Flag Nursing Corps was established in 1914 to provide a band of certificated British nurses for service in French Military Hospitals, and was under the authority of the French War Office, which financed it in part until, having won the approval and confidence of the Service de Santé in France, the British Committee of the French Red Cross, included the Corps as a Department of its work in April, 1917, financing it as a gift to France.

The Corps work through a Committee with Madame la Vicomtesse de la Panouse as President; Mrs. R. D. Murray as Chairman; Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, Treasurer; Miss I. Hutchinson, Secretary and Doctors J. Dundas Grant and R. Murray Leslie as Medical Advisors. Miss Grace Ellison was Directrice in France from the formation of the Corps until the end of 1917, when her health broke down; Miss E. J. Haswell then became Matron of the Paris Office of the British Committee.

Some 250 thoroughly trained Sisters have been associated with the Corps during the four years of war, 40 of whom are now in their fourth or fifth year of service. During the past year the Sisters have been attached in Units to the various military ambulances, just behind the French lines, and have been most actively engaged, often under fire. Shelled out of one centre, they have retreated with shells bursting around, and again advanced with the troops as the chances of war necessitated their gallant services. Two members have received the Croix de Guerre, and many others the Médaille des Epidémies for work in contagious disease hospitals, and on numerous occasions Sisters have been mentioned in despatches and have received the thanks of high military officials.

The Sisters have also worked at the base, and have had charge of the nursing at large military hospitals at Caen and Lisieux, also at a number of smaller hospitals, where their services won universal appreciation, and the medical officers could not sufficiently admire their skill and devotion to duty. Since the

signing of the Armistice the Matron in France has been informed at the Ministry that the Service de Santé has found the F.F.N.C. the most satisfactory of all the nurses, English, French or American, and, should any of them care to remain on after the Signing of Peace, they would be only too pleased to place them in their various formations. Several Units have already gone forward to Germany with the Army of Occupation to care for the sick and deal with accidents. Their admiration for the dauntless Poilu is apparently reciprocated by the patients, who are most grateful, and the nurses look forward with regret to the time when they will sever the association and return to England.

CANTEEN DEPARTMENT.

Head: Douglas Henderson

Chaplain: Leon Schoenfeldt

*Present Clerical Staff: Miss B. Rosenfeld, Miss Grace Ower,
P. H. I. Foussard*

Past Clerical Staff: Miss W. H. M. M. M.

Present Cooks: W. Harold Cook, Leon Desmarquay.

Our Committee was approached for help in the early months of the war by M. Leon Desmarquay, President of the "Oeuvre de la Goutte de Café" which he had founded soon after hostilities began. The title of the "Oeuvre" indicates plainly what its object was. The first intention was to serve hot coffee to soldiers as they travelled through railway stations; the "Oeuvre" made a further development by instituting the "Cuisines de Régime" for supplying sick soldiers in "Dépôts d'Éclapés" (Rest Depots) with food more suitable to their state of health than could be furnished by the "Ordinaire."

The help asked for was granted immediately, and parties of English Ladies were formed and sent out to work Canteens under the auspices of the London Committee, the "Oeuvre" putting its officers and organisation at the disposal of the Committee.

The first post was installed at Hazebrouck Railway Station February, 1915, and other parties followed, being allocated to "Dépôt d'Éclapés," near Paris.

As the wants of soldiers at railway stations were being gradually met to a greater extent by other organisations, more attention was paid by the "Oeuvre" to developing the "Cuisines de Régime," in "Dépôts d'Éclapés," without neglecting the work in the railway stations, so, by the end of 1915 we had 14 canteens working, attached to "Dépôts d'Éclapés," "Dépôts d'Isolés" and railway stations.

1916 saw a large increase, 30 new posts being started during the year, and in 1917, 36—one of them in the recovered part of Alsace, at Wesserling, while that same year we added a new feature by opening canteens at "Foyers de Cantonnements."

New posts have further increased, 32 other Canteens having been inaugurated, so that we have thus started 114 posts in all.

Several of them have been closed or transferred owing to military exigencies. When the Germans attempted to push through the Rheims-Soissons district towards Paris last May about 20 of our Canteens had to be evacuated, most of them being destroyed and plundered by the enemy, causing a considerable financial loss in equipment, stores and buildings, but we are hoping to re-open these either on their old sites or in other localities where the military authorities may consider they will prove more useful.

At first most of our posts were in the North of France and in the neighbourhood of Paris; but, as the British troops gradually extended their lines in a Southerly direction, our Canteens followed the French Army and at present the great majority of them run East of Paris as far as Alsace, in two lines, the upper one passing approximately through Meaux, Dormans, Epervier, Vitry-le-François, Bar-le-Duc, Verdun; the lower one through Fontainebleau, Troyes, St. Dizier, Neufchâteau, Nancy, Remiremont, Belfort, Wesserling (in Alsace). At the same time we have installed ourselves in the South of France at Menton and Farascon.

A "Dépôt d'Éclapés" is a Military Dépôt where tired soldiers are sent for a few weeks' rest.

"Dépôts d'Isolés," "d'Equipment," or "Rétablis" are Military Dépôts where men pass through in view of being re-drafted to their regiments or being re-equipped. Their stay in these dépôts is very short, a day or two, often less, rarely more.

"Foyers" are attached to "Cantonnements" where an "Armée au repos" is sent to rest, the men being billeted in the villages in the country side.

Except at "Dépôts d'Éclapés," no cooking is done as a rule; refreshments such as coffee, soup, cocoa, etc., are served; biscuits, jam, sweets and other dainties (chief among them being English cigarettes and tobacco) are also distributed. Wherever possible, Recreation Rooms are started, where the men can sit and read, smoke, play games, write letters, in a word, have a

taste of home. No self-respecting Canteen can exist without at least one gramophone! In several cases cinemas contribute to the enjoyment of the "Poilus," as also the entertainments and concerts organised wherever possible by our Canteeners.

Up to the Winter of 1917 everything was given free to the men. Acting on the instructions of the French Military Authorities we now make in several of our posts a small charge for coffee and other refreshments.

We have started within the last months a few Railway Station Restaurants that are run on an important scale, where officers and soldiers can obtain at very reasonable rates a substantial and wholesome meal.

To show how important these Restaurants have become, mention may be made of one where a staff is required, comprising—

12 canteeners (including a French lady who superintends more especially the French Staff),

4 cashiers

4 orderlies

2 cooks

10 servants.

Part of the personnel is under the direct control of the English Directorate, the other portions being under the orders of the Military.

When our first Canteens were set in movement, and for a long time afterwards, our Canteeners not only paid their own personal expenses, but contributed in a large measure towards the maintenance of their respective posts. Of late the Committee, owing to the considerable numbers of workers required, reduced private incomes and the higher cost of living, has had to intervene in bearing either wholly or partially, the expenses of a much higher percentage of the Canteens and of the Canteen workers.

For 1914 no exact data is available

1915	30 canteens	at end of the year	helpers number	
				300
1916	36 canteens		helpers	369
1917	45 canteens		helpers	450
1918	60 canteens	until late April, when 18 were evacuated		
		until November 11th		390

We have received the ready and invaluable assistance of the Edinburgh Committee of the Scottish Women's Hospitals for Home and Foreign Service and of the Oxford Women Students Society for Women's Suffrage, which two societies have each undertaken to operate and staff two Canteens, unfortunately numbered among the posts evacuated last May. They have promised to give us their help again as soon as it is known where the French Military Authorities wish fresh posts to be started.

At the request of the Women's Emergency Canteens, 27 Upper Baker Street, N.W.1., their various Canteens in France have been placed under the auspices of our Committee, so we can thus co-operate with them in a more practical way than previously.

We are now studying a scheme for starting "Canteens Roulantes," that is, Mobile Canteens, which will have their bases in close proximity to the fighting line, and carry from them by means of motor lorries specially adapted for the purpose refreshments straight to the men on their way to and from the front. The services this new Organisation will render to the French soldiers are too obvious to require any description.

The undoubted success obtained by our Canteens is due to various causes.

The organisation and development of the sphere of action of the Comité Britannique; the help and sympathy received from the French Military Authorities—help and sympathy shown in so many different ways; the co-operation marked by intelligent initiative and devotion of Mr. W. Harold Cobb, M. Léon Desmarquoy and other members of the Paris Staff, and of the "Oeuvre de la Goutte de Sang," and last, but not least, the Canteen workers.

Among these last we might almost include the French officers and soldiers for whom the Canteeners have worked; their ready assistance always available, their appreciation of the efforts of our Canteeners, a source of strength and encouragement not easily estimated, while the results obtained by our Canteeners in the way of propaganda, and of bringing France and England in ever closer communion, are inestimable. On the one side, our Canteeners, who, at personal inconvenience and expense, have given us their services, have learned to know the French "Poilu"; to admire and love him for his pluck, patience, helpfulness, delicacy and courage. Our colleagues on returning home have brought back this impression, which will never be obliterated and have imparted it to all those with whom they come in contact.

The many ways in which our countrywomen interest themselves in the welfare of their guests are too numerous to be described here in detail.

Besides distributing refreshments, food, etc., the Canteeners give the soldiers gifts of cigarettes, socks, mittens, shirts and innumerable other articles, provided either at their own expense or supplied by the British Committee. They care for the "Poilus" arriving at the Canteens feeling unwell or suffering from sore feet and various ailments not sufficiently serious to entail being placed on the sick list. They give lessons in English, the course continuing, after the departure of the pupils, by correspondence. Letter writing to the soldiers takes up much time. The answers received are expressed sometimes in perfect French, sometimes in phonetic spelling that requires the missive being read aloud so as to get the sound, on account of the peculiar orthography—but all breathing a deep spirit of warm gratitude. The knowledge of French adds to the efficiency of a Canteener, as well as to enjoyment of the work, the soldiers asking for nothing better than to meet "Une Dame Anglaise," who will listen sympathetically while he talks to her of his wife and children, whom he may not have seen or heard of since the beginning of the war, if he hails from that part of France in the occupation of the enemy.

During the evacuation of the Rheims-Soissons district last May, our Canteeners in most cases fought rear-guard actions; many of them left their posts in time only to escape capture. They went through bombing, shelling, gassing; had to hide in ditches for protection from the machine guns of German aviators which flew low over the roads on which the workers travelled in every imaginable kind of vehicle. But the Canteeners showed as much pluck and grit in danger as they had shown charm and devotion during less strenuous times. It is true that some of them were killed in localities in France to which the German flying men had paid most unwelcome attention.

On the other side the French soldier recognises that our workers make a sacrifice in leaving their comfortable homes and surroundings, often to live in discomfort, sometimes under dangerous conditions, so that his own life may be relieved of its dreariness and made brighter and pleasanter. Whatever a "Poilu's" opinion may be before he visits a canteen, he leaves it full of admiration and respect for our countrywomen. He appreciates perhaps the moral, even more than the material benefits derived from the work done on his behalf.

The officers (from Generals downwards) are also far from niggardly in their praise, and are always prepared to help as far as lies in their power.

May I give two examples of the French soldier's sentiments?

It was at a Railway station Canteen, the Directrice was alone in the hut making preparations for the next "Départ." A young "Poilu" was standing outside, after having visited the Canteen; a fresh arrival appeared on the scene and saw the inscription over the door. "Tiens, je connais cela; c'est une Cantine des Dames Anglaises. A la bonne heure!" "C'est plus que cela, c'est une petite maison du Bon Dieu," replied his comrade

The other scene was at a "Dépôt de Permissionnaires" attached to an important Military Railway Station. The night train had just come in and the Canteen was full of men. One old fellow, talking to the Directrice, told her he had encountered the "Dames Anglaises" on several occasions, at this place and again at that.

"Ah, Monsieur," she remarked, "les Dames Anglaises sont partout."

"Oui, Madame," he answered quickly, "et je suis sûr que nous les trouverons en Paradis!"

To which pious sentiment we very reverently and very sincerely say "Amen!"

AUTOMOBILE DEPARTMENT.

Head: T. B. Blow.

Past Head: R. Carlvon Britton

Helpers: Rupert Simpson, A. Parker-Cater, C. L. Whittard.

Clerical Staff: Miss Alles.

Prompted by the desire to show their admiration for France in tangible form, many motorists and others have offered this Committee either their cars or personal service as drivers, or of both, and it has been our constant care to see these offers have been put to a wise use, a task which involves a considerable amount of detail work.

In the case of an offer of personal service, the suitability of the applicant has to be enquired into; certain papers prepared; his application for appropriate duty made, and the conditions of service drawn up. These steps having been taken, the now accepted driver, having obtained his kit and uniform, passes the required driving and mechanical tests, and, being inoculated, is handed his personal credentials, which have, in the meantime, been prepared in another Department. He then obtains the necessary visa of the British and French authorities and leaves for his post abroad, already arranged for him. The procedure in donating a car is somewhat the same. It is inspected and reported upon. Assuming it fit for service, all necessary alterations or repairs are made. The question of allotment is next considered, and, where necessary, a driver appointed and conditions of service drawn up. When reported ready for the road, the Customs and transport papers are prepared, transport arranged for, the car photographed and despatched to its destination.

One of the most urgent needs in the early months of the war was the amplification of the existing ambulance service engaged in collecting and bringing back into safety the wounded from the Front.

Ambulance Convoys.

This Committee has now four such Units with British men drivers under its control, three in France and one on the Balkan front. In the spring of 1918 it took under its wing the French Sections of the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry Corps, of which Mrs. McDougall is the titular Chief, and Miss G. Anderson Secretary, in our London Office.

With the exception of the mechanics, all the drivers, men and women, are volunteers. They receive the ordinary rations of privates from the French Army. In S.S.A. 20, a sustenance allowance is made by the Scottish Red Cross; in the Balkan Convoy kit, travelling expenses and sustenance allowance is found by the Committee. In all other cases the drivers provide their own kit and repay the sundry expenses.

From 1914 to November 11th, 1918, about 585 ambulances and cars have been sent to France and the East.

S.S.A. 20 (Scottish Convoy No. 1).

Towards the end of 1915 a Scottish Convoy was started by the Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross through this Committee, and Mr. R. J. Smith, C.B.I., convenor of the Automobile Service of the Scottish Branch has been untiring in promoting the interests of the French Convoys. The Convoy de l'Ecosse had always been under the command of Mr. (now Lieut.) George Middleton, ably seconded by Mr. J. W. Hall. Its official name is Section Sanitaire Anglaise No. 20, and, in the beginning comprised 16 ambulances, a lorry, a workshop, and a staff car with a personnel of volunteer drivers, aged from 17 to 64, to whom were attached the usual French aides.

Within half an hour of reaching its destination at Requebourg the Convoy began hard service, which continued at many points on the French Front, notably at Laval, and during the offensive at Maisons-en-Champagne, where the drivers showed great bravery and devotion, and again at Nererim, under the worst conditions.

Early in 1916 the Section was brought up to full strength by the addition of six more ambulances.

Through the long months of evacuation work behind the lines and in numerous battles in which the division has been engaged, through summer heat and winter wet and cold, these British volunteers have "carried on." Particularly in the retreats towards Amiens, in March, 1918, and, later, from the

Aisne to the Marne, near Rheims on the west, this Convoy experienced to the utmost the trials of those dark days. Although left without a French officer in command, the Unit never failed, and received citations and the congratulations and thanks of the French High Command. Through the bitter fighting of the late summer and autumn in the neighbourhood of Reims, Section 20 never rested, thereby earning fresh laurels. They were in the thick of the fray until November 11th, the Armistice found them war worn but triumphant, in the region of Asfeld, their division almost wiped out with seven months' incessant fighting.

Where all have responded to every call, it is only possible to make a bare record that Drivers Robert Gidley, William Lee, R. B. Rooper and Hugh F. Malcomson have paid the supreme sacrifice, and to mention Driver S. W. Hallam who, shot through the head, with a wounded man sitting by him, killed by the same bullet, drove back between the French and German lines and delivered his precious freight to a hospital seven kilometres back. Mechanic F. B. McArthur sustained permanent injury from a fractured leg.

In 1916 the cars covered 163,200 kilometres and carried 31,253 cases.

In 1917, 117,630 kilometres and 16,253 cases.

In 1918 till the end of June, 43,934 kilometres were covered and 8,442 cases carried.

In all, 324,584 kilometres and 56,320 men carried.

Groupement Croix Rouge (Scottish Convoy No. 2)

The first British Convoy drivers working under this Groupement were attached to a French section, joining that Unit with them on November 11, 1914. Their numbers were supplemented and valuable services were rendered during the track round La Boisselle and, later on, at Amiens, where they were attached to the great evacuation hospital.

In June, 1915, more ambulances and drivers becoming available, a new Unit was formed for service in Flanders, styled Section Sanitaire Croix Rouge 3, under the joint command of Mr. de Comte de Kerveguen and Mr. George Middleton, the Unit being manned by voluntary British and French drivers in about equal numbers, with Headquarters at Bourbourg. It served in large areas, including Dunkerque, Cassel, Boudecote, Gravelines, Guzeote and the district generally. At the end of 1915 Mr. George Middleton and several of the British drivers withdrew to form the nucleus of the new Scottish Convoy S.S.A. 20.

In June, 1916, the French drivers and some of the ambulances were withdrawn and the name of the formation was changed to Groupement Croix Rouge, and placed under the command of an Englishman, Mr. (now Lieut.) Adam Brown, who has held the post ever since. During the remainder of the year the Section served the Bonsinghe Sector with headquarters at Rousbrugge, near Dunkerque, being present during the formidable attack (gas) on August 8th, when it did splendid work under adverse conditions. Subsequently, in 1917, it was charged with the Service de la Place at Dunkerque, during which time the "Bulow circus" executed a series of air raids on a large scale.

March saw the Unit at Nieuport, until this line was taken over by the British forces in June, when the Convoy returned to its old headquarters at Rousbrugge.

In August, 1917, the old ambulances of the Unit given by kind friends in England and Scotland were replaced by new ones, on G.M.C. chassis, a gift of the Scottish Coal Owners and the National Union of Scottish Mine Workers, through the Scottish Branch of the Dennis Bayley Fund of the British Red Cross and Order of St. John.

Serious work with the new cars began in September, when six cars were sent to the front line in support of the Sections attached to the divisions attacking at Merkem and Staenstraete. The other cars remained at Rousbrugge for the evacuation of the hospital. In December, 1917, the French Sector was moved again to the Nieuport area and the Convoy followed the Hôpital Mobile No. 1 back to its old site at Oosthoek, near Furnes. Six cars continued to do front line work at Nieuport while the others were employed on hospital evacuation.

In the middle of February, 1918, the hospital at Oosthoek closed, and the Convoy went into rest billets at Zuydecoote and afterwards at Dunkerque and, during this time, a Wolseley Workshop was added to the Convoy. After six weeks' rest up to the 23rd April, 1918, the Convoy joined the Hôpital d'Evacuation at Arneke, near Cassel.

No figures are available till Lieut. Adam Brown took command, when from the September to the December of 1917 an aggregate of 22,490 kilometres were covered and 1,654 wounded transported. From January to June, 1918, the ambulances ran 47,047 kilometres and 4,883 wounded were transported.

In October, 1918, Groupement C.R. was merged in S.S.A. 10.

Convoy S.S.A. 10.

In response to an appeal to car owners to offer their cars and their services to the French Army, another Convoy was formed by the Committee in July, 1915, with Mr. D. L. Oliver in command until, in July, 1917, he resigned to take a commission in H.M. Forces.

At first stationed on the Picardy Front, Section Sanitaire Anglaise No. 10 was soon moved eastward, and, in March, 1916, it was the first foreign Convoy at Verdun during the fury of the great attack. After such work, refitting was necessary, and it was decided to replace the tourist chassis on which the original ambulances were mounted, with 21 G.M.C. Ambulances, ten of which were a gift to this Committee from the British Farmers Red Cross Fund.

Then followed for the Convoy a period of service in the Argonne Forest until August, 1916, when they returned to Verdun and were present at the re-taking of Thiaumont Farm. Soon after the Unit returned to the Argonne Forest, serving the Vauquois Sector, and, subsequently returning yet again to Verdun. In July, 1917, on the retirement of Mr. D. L. Oliver, under whom the Convoy, from small beginnings, had become one of the crack Units of the whole French ambulance service, Mr. A. M. King was promoted to the command; on his return to England, in December, 1917, Mr. (now Lieut.) Hannay succeeded him.

The Committee and the drivers of S.S.A. 10 are much indebted to Lieut. A. Klingelhoefer, the French lieutenant who, since 1916, has been attached to the Section. In recognition of his services H.M. King George awarded to him the Military Medal in 1918.

From January 1st, 1918, the maintenance of the Convoy was generously undertaken by the Dennis Bayley Miners Fund for Transport of Wounded, by whom a fine new workshop car, on a 14-ton Albion chassis, was sent out in April, 1918.

From December, 1917, the Section was stationed at la Grande-aux-Bois in the Argonne, working with the 60th division in a front line sector. No serious fighting took place, but there was constant artillery activity. Several drivers when up at the posts were affected by gas from shells. In two cases they were off work for a fortnight. Then, up to April 9th, the Convoy changed its location nine times, these months representing much hardship owing to night work, bad quarters and no quarters at all.

After being "en repos" at Marseille-en-Beauvais from May 6th to May 24th, they were moved to Conty, the service being from two forward posts down to that place and evacuation from Conty to various hospitals at considerable distances.

In October, 1918, owing to the diminished number of donors and the worn state of the cars of S.S.A. 10, Groupement Croix Rouge was joined to it. With Lieutenant A. A. Hannay in command and Lieutenant Adam Brown as second, they participated in the victorious advances in Flanders, a worthy termination of the splendid work of these two Units. The total number carried during 1918 was 14,021, of whom 1,703 were at Le Grange-aux-Bois and 2,306 at Conty. The mileage covered was 117,725.

On the application of the Committee, through General Vicomte de la Panouse, H.M. Army Council granted honorary commissions as full lieutenants to Messrs. Adam Brown, George Middleton and A. A. Hannay while in command of these three convoys.

Balkan Convoy (S.S.A. 10).

In February, 1917, a complete Unit, consisting of 15 three-stretcher ambulances, a staff touring car, a workshop car with a personnel of 28 voluntary drivers and mechanics was sent out to Macedonia to work with the French army under Major W. L. Lyon Clark as O.C. All these cars were Fords, and the gift of Sir Lucas Ralli, Bart.

After an eventful voyage they arrived at Salonika on the 3rd March and proceeded up country almost immediately. At first the convoy was split into two portions, working separately at Florina and Slivitza, but, later, the Unit was wholly concentrated at Slivitza. Captain A. Struan Robertson succeeded to the command in May, 1917, and, in July, 1917, four ambulances, two light lorries and a draft of 20 new drivers were sent out the latter to replace those whose term of service had expired. This Convoy continues rendering most excellent service and has received the valuable help and unstinted praise of Colonel Fitz-Patrick, the British Red Cross Commissioner at Salonika. The drivers have also greatly benefitted from the facilities given for their journeys to and from England by the B.R.C.S., under whose identity card they travel and work.

From 1917 on, in spite of abnormal conditions, the Convoy has always won through, and has gone on when other Convoys

deemed it advisable to hold back. When the whole of the Unit moved into Albania (Kenitza), the first 17 kilometres of the road went over the famous Pesoderi Pass, some 7,500 feet high. The gradient was difficult, as it rises about 7,500 feet in 11 kilometres. The extreme narrowness of the road, the traffic, coupled with an absolutely frozen surface, rendered ascent very difficult. The road was absolutely frozen and the Convoy were the only ones to ascend the hill. It took five hours the next day to make 10 kilometres. In March, 1917, Kenitza was bombarded. Bombs dropped near the workshop car and nine were killed, but the drivers, cars and tents escaped. On the 27th of March snow again blocked the road and the cars were lost for two days, but dug out eventually and the journey resumed. There was no food except bully beef and biscuits, and the roads, for 50 kilometres were absolutely devoid of help, and during the night, the wolves were very troublesome: picket parties found good sport. When the work laid down by the French Head Quarters was practically completed, the Convoy was asked to be attached to the 156 Division of Infantry, which was granted. However difficult the roads, any orders given were always carried out, and, in returning, the empty cars were loaded with medical stores or food. In June, 1918, no less than four of the men were given the Croix de Guerre for bravery in service under fire.

It gives some idea of the work done when it is learnt that, even during the first six months of 1918, 2,702 men were evacuated and some 70,044 kilometres covered by the cars.

RED CROSS
COLLECTION

THE FIRST AID NURSING YEOMANRY CORPS.

The F.A.N.Y. Corps was organised in 1909 by Mr Edward Baker, its objective to assist the R.A.M.C. in war time, its training following roughly that given to R.A.M.C. Orderlies Working first for the Belgians, these Units were, later, gladly accepted by the British and French

At Port à Binson, in January, 1917, the Corps was asked to staff the Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 76 in connection with the S.S.B.M., a 300-bed hospital. They provided the greater part of the equipment, motor ambulances, drivers, nurses, etc., and later on, an X Ray installation, the gift of the British Committee of the French Red Cross.

At Amiens, in August, 1917, a Motor Ambulance Convoy (Unit 6) undertook the transport of French wounded; this convoy was later transferred to Château Thierry, while, at Epernay, in November, 1917, Unit 7 started work for the French Army. A Canteen taken over by two of Unit 1 at Esmes this same year began by having about 20 men and ended with 200. One Sunday there were 500. Being near the Chemin-des-Dames the Canteen was lustily bombarded

All these good works were carried out under the auspices of this Committee, but it had now become evident that the work of the French Section could be carried out more satisfactorily if working under this Committee, so, in May, 1918, it was agreed that they should be maintained by and work in affiliation with it.

At the beginning of 1918 this French Section, working in France, was represented by

Unit 1, staffing Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 76, to which it supplied 4 trained Sisters, 16 F.A.N.Y. Nurses and 4 Drivers. The Sisters were paid by the F.A.N.Y. Corps, who also provided cars and a 100-bed equipment. This hospital was handed back to the S.S.B.M. in February, 1918, as they stated they had many of their own nurses lacking posts

Unit 6 was first at Amiens, then at Château Thierry, and is now at Bar-le-Duc forming S.S.Y. 4, with 20 drivers and 20 Delahaye cars belonging to the French Army.

The Censor, in every case, deletes the numbers carried, but, once recently, from May 26th to June 3rd, 1918, the F.A.N.Y. had almost more than they could do and worked from 20 to 30 hours at a spell, carrying 2,500 wounded, and, from June to November 11th, 32,940 wounded, covering 42,198 kilometres.

Unit 10 is at St. Dizier and has 5 cars and 5 drivers Units 6 and 10 form S.S.Y. 4. Unit 11 has only just been started, and is at Vitry-le-François with 5 drivers and 5 cars. Units 7, 9 and 11 now form S.S.Y. 2.

Unit 7 is at Epernay with 10 drivers and cars, the cars belong to the French Army. Forced to evacuate the town on the advance of the Germans, they went first "en repos" to Connantre and, later, to Sézanne, but are now back again in the town.

During the German advance on the Marne, Unit 7, who were in this region, proved their mettle and upheld the fine traditions of the Corps. All the drivers worked so splendidly that when the O.C. was desired to recommend some for distinction, he found it very difficult to choose. This Unit had finally to abandon its base, and, after evacuating all the hospitals in the neighbouring district, it went into rest at a small town further South then to work again at Sézanne, and were shifted back to their base in September

Unit 9 was at Chalons with 15 drivers and 15 French cars. A car, a truck, a camion and a Humber ambulance have also been sent. This Unit bore the brunt of the work during the Anglo-French retreat. One of their drivers, Miss Fraser, was on a day when a German torpedo burst in front of her ambulance, killing the driver and severely wounding Miss Fraser. In spite of this, she crawled 200 yards to a hospital to bring help to the wounded man in her car, and refused to have her own wounds attended, until these men had been brought in and their wounds dressed. General Gouraud decorated her in hospital with the Légion d'Honneur and the Croix de Guerre with palm leaf; he had her photograph taken and shown on the screen at the Cinema, where it met with great success.

On the 5th October 1918 a new Unit, equipped and financed by the British Committee F.R.C., made a brave show in

Hyde Park before M. Cambon and our Présidente. There were 25 drivers, 3 cooks and 3 British mechanics, as the personnel of 20 G.M.C. cars and 1 Renault ambulance, 1 workshop car and 1 lorry. The money for the Renault was the result of lectures delivered by Miss Lewis on the F.A.N.Y. work. They were ready to start, but had assembled for the Ambassadorial benediction before starting, and to enjoy a farewell lunch at the Présidentes house. Miss Lewis was in command of the Unit, and she explained the features of the Convoy to his Excellency, while he, in turn, expressed his deep appreciation of all the F.A.N.Y.s had done for France.

This Unit, attached to the French Army as S.S.Y. 5, was sent first to Troyes, where it no sooner arrived than it was overwhelmed with work, 48 hours on duty being quite a common event. In spite of bad quarters and an outbreak of influenza, S.S.Y. 5 carried 9,743 wounded over 39,721 kilometres. This is a fine record, more especially as, for many of the drivers, this was their first experience in active service, so they were not hardened to roughing it.

Early in November it replaced S.S.Y. 2 at Chalons, the latter section moving up with General Gourand's army.

In October, 1918, another semi-section was started S.S.Y. 6, at Pontoise. It was to consist of 10 three-stretcher Ford ambulances, 3 of which had been taken over by their drivers at the beginning of the month. Shortly after this section arrived the Auto-chirurgical No. 7, to which it was attached, was disbanded, so the section was subsequently withdrawn.

There are about 350 members on the Roll, some 200 of whom are serving in France and many of whom have seen four years of active service.

The work of the Secretary for the Allies and Headquarters is mostly for the French and Belgian Units. She has to interview all drivers, nurses and women orderlies and instruct them how to proceed. The Belgian Convoy at Calais works as much for the French wounded as the Belgian, a special arrangement having been made between the French and Belgian authorities and Mrs. McDougall, organising officer of the Corps.

THE DENTAL AMBULANCES.

A very few months after the war began the authorities recognised that thousands of soldiers were often rendered unfit on account of faulty mouths. Soldiers with toothache cannot be spared from their posts for sufficient time to visit a base hospital or any other place where they can receive treatment, except at the hands of their own M.C.'s, and these have not often the necessary instruments.

In the autumn of 1915 Mr. Parker-Cater, L.D.S., R.C.S. Eng., was asked to design, equip and organise two dental motor ambulances. The funds for one were provided by Miss Kathleen Woodburne, of Leeds, to celebrate her coming of age, and the second by a few Glasgow Shipping Merchants, while the chief dental firms and druggists in London generously contributed their various specialities; in fact, everything for doing first class work.

The personnel attached to each consisted of two fully-qualified dental surgeons who had working knowledge of French, and a chauffeur mechanic. There was room in the van for all three to work at the same time. At first the French authorities were a little puzzled how to class these new arrivals, but the difficulty was overcome by "militarizing" them and bestowing the rank of "medecin-aide-major, 1re classe" with the usual messing and billeting allowance. They also gave Mr. Parker-Cater the honorary rank of First Lieutenant in the French Army.

When ready, the two cars were sent off to the various sectors in the French lines, being given their itineraries by the officers in command.

Letters from the surgeon dentists in charge tell that the larger part of the work is done at the "rest camps," though frequent halts are made at villages near the firing line, and a steady stream of suffering patients visit the vans all day, an admiring audience of soldiers gathering round when the work can be done in the open.

Messrs. Robinson and Templeton in charge of Dental Unit 1, and Messrs. Samuels and Gadsby commanding Dental Unit 2,

send in detailed reports giving number of soldiers treated and a list of repairs, such as extractions, fillings, plates made, etc. The proportions of work consist of two-thirds extractions and one-third conservations, with an average of one new vulcanite denture a day.

The Director of Ambulance 1 says the reconstructive work has increased to such an extent that they have been obliged to get permission from French Army Headquarters to establish a "Centre de Prothèse," and have built a large work room for the four mechanics.

The Director of Ambulance 2 writes that, owing to the generous supply of dental material given by the French Red Cross, the soldiers have had the best of conservation work and dentures. The aim has been not only to cure immediate pain, but to put the mouth thoroughly in order. The whole of the work of this Ambulance up to the end of June, 1918, has been done in Flanders, it being attached successively to the 36th Army Corps, the 36th Army Corps and the Detachment des Armées du Nord. The Heads write: "We have always been treated splendidly by all ranks, and I think our work is appreciated."

The number of soldiers treated by Unit 1 during 1916 (2 months' time) was 1,036; in 1917, 5,173; in 1918, 4,140 (up to November 11th). Unit No. 2 reports for the three months of 1916, 1,489 cases; in 1917, 7,377; in 1918, 2,238 (up to November 11th).

An offer was made in January, 1918, by the Silver Thimble Fund, of a Dental Ambulance, and they bore almost all the expense. Profiting by previous experience, Mr. Parker-Cox designed and equipped Van No. 3 with remarkable ingenuity. Built by the Cunard Motor & Carriage Co., Ltd., and equipped with every appliance of a London dental surgery, the ambulance was inspected by H.M. King George at Buckingham Palace, and shipped to France in May, 1918, and placed at the disposal of the French Army.

PHARMACY DEPARTMENT.

Head: Mrs. Hugh Playfair.

Present Helpers: Mlle. Oriane de la Panouse, Miss Terry, Mrs. Baddam-Whetham

Past Helpers: Mrs. George Yardley, Miss Medlycott, Miss Playfair, Miss Devnesh, Mrs. F. Playfair, Dr. W. Gordon.

The Pharmacy Department began work immediately on the foundation of this Committee, in November, 1914, and in those hand-to-mouth days, who would have dared to foretell the long years which were to see this Branch, in common with other departments, established as a smooth-running and almost essential part of the French medical service. Finance was a difficult problem and meant long consultations with the Clothing Department to arrange which of the many indispensable things should not be sent. Could the hospital so badly needing blankets go without, that the other one needing instruments might be supplied? By dint of great contrivance much help was given to hospitals having big influxes of "grands blessés." We remember one of our messengers describing the joy among the nurses over a case of instruments, drugs and anaesthetics: "almost as if these had been Christmas presents." Even the Hospital Supply Depôts all over Great Britain, and to whom this Committee is so indebted, were only just settling on a firm basis, and it was a question of begging from friends. One fund existed—Lady Coghill's Anaesthetic Fund—which is administered by this Committee, and still pays for the chloroform, etc., sent to French hospitals. But our Committee was becoming known all over France; Military as well as Red Cross Hospitals sent in appeals, and the generosity of the British public was forthcoming to enable us to supply things most urgently required, so, besides the regular supply of drugs and instruments, x-ray apparatus, mechanical chairs, special apparatus for the treatment of long-standing wounds, baths, ward tables, hot food wagons, etc., were sent.

The activities of the Committee do not end in France. Salonika has had an "Ambulance mobile" almost entirely

equipped, besides surgical requisities sent to her hospitals, and much has been supplied to Dressing Stations in the trenches. Algerian and Tunisian hospitals also have had their share, and ships plying between Salonika and Toulon with wounded have received invalid foods, and everything that could help to lessen the hardships of the sick when travelling.

The accompanying statistics give an idea of the activities of this Department:

From 1914 to November 11th, 1918, we sent out

Antiseptics	15,757	gallons
Analgesics	360,372	boxes
Anaesthetics	20,453	boxes
Rubber Cushions	5,827	
Gauze	760,550	yards
Instruments	26,908	sets
Morphine and Opium	22,145	grams
Quinine	58,7691	grams
Hypodermic Syringes	6,608	
Thermometers	20,489	
Cotton Wool	150,883	lbs.
Rubber Sheetting	17,105	yards
Rubber Gloves	7,512	pairs
Bandages	926,436	
Crutches	1,775	pairs

The War Hospital Supply Depôts have sent us invaluable gifts, and to each Depôt and every worker thanks are fully given as well as to private individuals without whose generosity our work would have been staved. Not only have we received fine bales of dressings, but questions were asked as to particular needs, and bandages and dressings made to special requirements, which, of course, meant extra care and patience.

The Colonies, always open-handed, responded splendidly to the needs of the French. Australia and Canada have helped in many ways; the tinned food and fruit sent by the former are still gratefully remembered in many hospitals throughout France. At the time of the Verdun offensive, when hospitals were overflowing with casualties, our greatest benefactor, the British Red Cross Society, and the Order of St. John made us a princely gift of the instruments and all things of which we were most in need.

The work of the Society became every day better known to doctors at the Front in charge of the Ambulances, Auto-Chirurgicales and Field Hospitals. Demands from them increased

monthly: there were 878 to this Department alone in the first six months of 1918; of these 247 came from Military (Service de Santé) hospitals, 152 from ambulances up at the Front, their only address being Secteur — , and 479 from Red Cross, Mixte or Bénévole hospitals. Among the latter are hospitals for the special treatment of tuberculosis, and these rely upon us to send them a monthly supply of special medicines for such cases.

We also send out a great many games—draughts, chess, dominoes, loto, puzzles; these proving a great help in cheering up the men during a tedious convalescence.

Last August a letter came from the Médecin-Chef of an ambulance up at the Front, which said

Having heard through friends of the inexhaustible kindness you have shown our Suffering Soldiers I do not hesitate to ask you to supply my Ambulance Auto-Chirurgicale, which was started in July. We have treated about a thousand wounded, but, up to now, we have received neither money nor gifts, and our needs are extreme. We particularly need thermometers, drugs, rubber cushions, pyjamas, bed sheets, shirts, handkerchiefs, and linens for the dressing room.

Such needs are always met, and most grateful letters are received, giving an account of the continued service doctors and nurses are enabled to render through our timely aid.

Towels	166,584
Dusters	58,523
Table Napkins	15,372
Knitting wool (lbs)	9,307
Flannel and Woollen Materials (Yards)	11,571
Flannelette (Yards)	4,085
Calico and Cotton Materials (Yards)	11,341
Cardigans and Waistcoats	2,580
Treasure Bags	20,597
Chest Protectors	208
Bedspreads and Quilts	40
Washing Squares	16,754
Casualties	3,077
Knives and Pins	21
Sundries	20,155
Seam Machine	1

Value ... £162,855 13s 7d

Various articles of haberdashery and sundries were also sent out.

*Clothing sent to Civilians from 1st Oct 1917
to November 30th, 1918*

Blankets	1,501
Sheets (Pairs)	1,602
Drawsheets and Shrouds	4,33
Pillows	28
Pillowcases	818
Bedcovers and Quilts	129
Towels	8,002
Dusters and Cloths	3,410
Aprons	40
Table Napkins and Feeders	1,656
Handkerchiefs	5,882
Washing Squares	221
Treasure Bags	306
Serge and Dress Materials (Yards)	2,550
Flannel (Yards)	1,352
Flannelette (Yards)	3,856
Calico and Cotton Materials (Yards)	7,074
Knitting Wool (lbs.)	599
Sundries	68
Haberdashery	various articles
Men's Clothing, Underwear and Boots	8,236
Women's Clothing, Underwear and Boots	8,602
Children's Clothing, Underwear and Boots	25,705
Old Clothing, Number of Bales	100

Value ... £9224 13s 3d

*Number of Instruments
sent out by the Clothing and Comfort Department*

	1914 (December)	1916	1918	1917	1918 (to Nov 30)
Formations Croix Rouge, Hospitals and Oeuvres diverses pour Militaires	12	11	11	106	548
Service de Santé Régiments, Carrières Poyers, Ambu- lances, Hôpitaux, Min- istères, Hôpitaux Com- munitaires, Temporaires Hôpitaux Bénévoles Hôp- itaux Mixtes	2	257	174	830	754
Civilians	14	836	1018	138	179
Total per year	28	853	1103	1074	1490

L'OUVROIR.

Head: Madame Duche.

Helpers: Work Parties

In the early days of the war, several French ladies living in London organised an Ouvroir, to work for our hospitals and our wounded.

Their first place of meeting was at the Home for Female French Teachers at Lancaster Gate. Later our *Présidente* offered her drawing rooms, and for several weeks the Working Parties took place at her house. It has since found a commodious home in the offices of the Comité Britannique at 25, 9, and now, 3, Knightsbridge.

The Ouvroir, which has about 100 members, some of whom work at home, meets three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in the afternoons, from 2 to 6 in summer and from 2 to 5.30 in winter.

There are several sewing machines, three of which had been hired from Messrs. Singer, but thanks to monthly payments provided from the funds, are now the property of the Ouvroir.

The special object is to make practical and useful garments which it would be difficult and more costly to buy ready made.

In order to make use of all the remnants of material, warm bedspreads, flannel bandages and small cushions of different sizes are made from these.

All the materials are furnished to the Ouvroir by the Red Cross; the cottons, buttons, etc., which represent a fairly considerable sum, are bought with the result of a weekly collection made among the members. Gifts and lotteries from time to time help to meet supplementary expenses, such as letter paper, account books, carriage of parcels, etc., etc.

Production of the Ouvroir from January, 1915 to November, 1918.

Flannel body belts	Pillow slips
Flannel waistcoats	Bed covers (from odd pieces)
Bed jackets	Mittens
Sheets (hemmed)	Cushions
Operation shirts	Little treasure boxes
Socks	Handkerchiefs
Nurses overalls	Babies' diapers
Dressing gowns	Linen bags
Felt slippers	Swabs
Bandages	Turkish towels
Mullers	Doctors' overalls
Day shirts	

1915	1916	1917	1918 to November 11th
7967	6962	8654	8941

Total 37,438 articles

Also several small articles in lesser quantities

Outworkers.

As British workrooms have been established throughout the country under the Director-General of Voluntary Organizations, and have supplied great quantities of clothing, etc., no wide effort in this direction has been made by the Committee, though an Outworkers' Department has been in existence since 1915, for those who kindly offered to make garments from material supplied from this Committee. Up to November 11th, 1918, 19,766 garments have been the result of the efforts made; 12,465 of these were made by the Ealing Work Party—a party which has shown commendable industry and whose membership increased to 59 in 1918.

Work done for Wives of Poilus.

This particular branch of our work was organised in March, 1917, in order to give some relief to the wives of the Poilus in England. Of course, only a limited number can be allowed to do this work, and those who are found to be in real need of pecuniary aid are recommended to the Committee by the Dames Visiteuses du Comité d'Assistance. The wives are supplied with all material, so there is no expense to them, and they can make 10s. or more a week, which small amount is appreciated very much by them all.

The number of shirts completed from the beginning of March, 1917, to November 11th, 1918, has been 13,920.

WORK OF THE VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS.

Since the inception of the Army Council's scheme for the co-ordination of voluntary efforts on behalf of the British troops with the Allies, the Director-General of Voluntary Organisations, created in September, 1915, supplied to our ally, France, very large quantities of gifts of all kinds to rest camps and hospitals through this Committee and the French War Emergency Fund.

Up to the 11th November, 1918, 3,741 consignments had thus been sent, representing a splendid accumulation of articles of all kinds, specially made with a view to the real needs of the French. It can be imagined that the work in providing these gifts has been heavy, and that the value of consignments amounts to a large sum. Practically every request which has been received from France has been met in full. The War Hospital Supply Depôts now number 61, and those in the country and provinces 501. A full list of the Depôts which have sent goods to French Hospitals will be found in the Appendix.

Colonel Sir Edward W. D. Ward, K.C.B., the Director-General, has had a difficult task to carry through, but all has been done with remarkable smoothness, and we, as a Committee, owe much to the ever-ready courtesy and consideration of his Department and to the devoted labours of the workers in the Depôts throughout the Kingdom.

PAQUETAGE DU SOLDAT.

Head: Miss Bishop.

Present Helpers: Mlle de Limon, Madame de Laver, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. McComaghey, Mrs. Williams

Past Helpers: Mlle Pontleroy, Mlles Seillier, Mlle Sicard, Miss Dunbar, Mrs. Stacey, Mrs. Wain

Chief Assistant: Mlle de Limon

The *Paquetage du Soldat* was formed at the end of the year 1914 to send Christmas parcels to the French soldiers from London who had been called to the Front. An appeal for contributions to this object brought a speedy response in the form of woollen comforts, cigarettes, food, delicacies, etc., of which gifts each of these brave men received his share, dispatched to him in a kit bag, which also contained warm underclothing—a total number of 1,600 kit bags in all, up to the end of 1914.

From that time letters asking for parcels to be sent to them, began to flow in from men unable to obtain any help from their families who were living in the invaded Provinces. The number of these letters has gone on steadily increasing up to the present day; and to all requests a response has been made.

From January, 1915, most valuable gifts of warm woollen clothing, arriving at regular intervals, have been received from the Franco-Australian League of Help, Sydney; these, however, ceased in the month of August, 1917.

Private parcels from individuals are forwarded to their friends at the Front by the "Croix-Rouge," and, as these parcels are seldom packed according to regulations, the repacking in canvas and labelling is done by the workers of the "Paquetage du Soldat."

Previous to the establishment of the Prisoners of War Department at No. 3, Knightsbridge, 2,785 parcels were sent to the prisoners of war by the "Paquetage du Soldat."

The bestowal of the kit bags is not restricted to soldiers coming from the invaded parts only. All fighting men who have asked for assistance have had their requests granted, and, in certain cases, French sailors guarding the Channel have received warm clothing.

The total number of kit bags sent out from the beginning has been 43,111, containing 471,000 articles, such as shirts, socks, vests, pants, cardigans, handkerchiefs, writing paper, razors, soap, chocolate and ambulance cases, 800 being a gift from the *Paquetage du Soldat* (sent before the establishment of the Prisoners of War Department at No. 3, Knightsbridge) and 1,885 being the gifts of individuals to friends imprisoned in Germany.

PRISONERS OF WAR DEPARTMENT.

Head: T. S. C. Lee.

Helpers: E. Cromer, Mdme. A. Colle.

*Present Clerical Staff: Mrs. Sloane Richards, Miss I. F. V. Inge,
Mrs. D. L. Gamlen*

*Past Clerical Staff: Mrs. M. Bryan, Mrs. A. Coombes, Miss J.
Dalglish*

The Prisoners of War Department of the French Red Cross was opened in March, 1917, in order to control the sending of parcels of food, clothing, tobacco, etc., from England to French prisoners in enemy countries.

As soon as the work of the Central Prisoners of War Committee in regulating parcels for British prisoners of war was properly established, it was decided to adopt similar measures for prisoners of other allied nations. Our Committee was then asked to take charge of the handling of all parcels for French prisoners. They had already been acting as a medium for the transmission of a limited number of parcels to prisoners from their friends in England and had also been sending free parcels of both food and clothing to certain prisoners whose cases had been specially recommended.

The standard food parcels which have been supplied by the Department cost 5s. each, and weighed from 5 lbs. to 7 lbs. If a donor preferred to send out a special parcel of his own selection he could obtain a permit from the Department. This enabled him to make his purchases at any one of certain authorised shops where certificated packers were employed. This shop then

packed the parcel and sent it direct, the amount of food which could be sent to any one prisoner being limited to 15 lbs. per week.

* Tobacco and cigarettes in limited quantities could also be sent out under the permit system as well as clothing of certain descriptions and quantities. Clothing parcels were sent to the Department, which repacked and forwarded.

The French Prisoners of war who received parcels from England were chiefly Frenchmen who, previously to the war, had been living in England. Many of the parcels were sent by relations or friends, or previous employers. Others were sent as a gift from our Committee, who also sent free parcels to a limited number of prisoners from the invaded districts and to some of the native prisoners from Algeria and Morocco.

Up to the 1st November, 1917, officers parcels were exempted from the regulations described above, and were only subject to such restrictions as the Post Office regulations imposed. On that date these parcels were also placed under the charge of the Department and, subsequently, all officers' parcels containing food were controlled by a system of coupons which were issued by it.

In all parcels postcards were enclosed to enable the prisoners to acknowledge them and they were asked to state if their parcels arrived regularly and in good condition. The number acknowledged in this way amounted to about 65 per cent. of those which were despatched. When allowance is made for cards which were not returned by the prisoners and for those which went astray in the post, the proportion of acknowledgments received is considered satisfactory. In most cases the replies stated that the parcels arrived regularly and in good order. Besides formal acknowledgments the Department has received numerous letters and postcards from various prisoners who have written to express their gratitude and appreciation.

The Department has always kept in touch with the Presidents of the Prisoners' Committees in the various camps, so as to ensure parcels not being sent to men already receiving sufficient help from their friends in France.

The armistice concluded on the 11th November, 1918, provided for the immediate repatriation of all Allied prisoners, and a few days later the sending of prisoners' parcels was stopped by order of the authorities.

Statistics relating to the work of the Department are given below:—

Standard food parcels sent in 1917, including 8,042 sent by private donors and 8,112 by the Committee		16 154
In 1918, 11,250 sent by private donors and 22,274 sent by the Committee		33,524
Total		49,678
Food parcels sent under the Permit system by private donors in 1917		4 082
Ditto ditto, 1918		5,449
Total		59 209
Clothing parcels sent in 1917		591
Ditto ditto, 1918		576
Total		1,170
Total clothing parcels		1,170
Total food parcels		59,209
Total parcels sent, 1917 & 1918		60 379
Prisoners receiving a free food parcel every week from the Committee in November, 1918		652
Total number of free food parcels sent by the Committee from March, 1917 to November, 1918		30,386
Costing		£7,596 10 0

TRANSPORT SUPPLIES AND BONDED DEPARTMENT.

*Present Heads: H. Fraser Simson (Hon. Sec.).
J. H. Grant.*

Present Helpers:

Past Helpers: Mrs. Whittaker.

Present Clerical Staff: René Kints, Miss G. M. Protheron, M^{me}. Bleret, Charles de Coster, M^{lle}. Stamlaus

Past Clerical Staff: M^{me}. Jules Mennelet, M^{lle}. Barthelme, Yvon Jeansouane

The work of this Department has grown to be of great importance during the last three years, and if it had not been for the kind co-operation and assistance extended to us by the various Railway Companies, it would have been quite impossible to carry on the work so smoothly and expeditiously as has been the case since the beginning of hostilities.

Until quite recently, we had special arrangements with the Railway Executive by which the cost of transport of our goods from any town in the United Kingdom to any part of France—or further West—was practically nothing. These arrangements have now been altered owing to various reasons, and we are now obliged to pay the transport charge at Red Cross rates as far as the port of entry into France for all goods passing through this country.

All consignments of goods are accompanied by an Embassy Permit, which, owing to arrangements with the Board of Trade, allows the export of all the articles we send from this country without a special license. The duplicate of this permit is sent to the Port of Entry in France, and this allows the goods to enter that country without payment of duty. When the goods arrive in France they are taken over by the French Government, and conveyed as Government stores to their destination, free of cost.

As a general rule our consignments arrive at their destination very quickly, though at times, owing to congestion on the railways and certain shipping difficulties, they are held up; this

often causes uncalled-for annoyance on the part of the would-be recipients in France, though we have been very fortunate in not losing any of our consignments through enemy action.

The following table gives some idea of the number of packages which have passed through our hands since 1914:—

1914	...	...	1,071 packages
1915			24,703
1916			38,152
1917	...	...	34,465
1918 (up to November 11th)			26,704

Total, 125,095 packages

Supplies.

This Department has purchased since the beginning of the war large quantities of clothing for Hospitals, stores for Canteens, equipment of various sorts for devastated regions, also games, etc., for the use of the men in the depôts.

When this Department was first started, the British Red Cross Society was consulted, with the result that the names of suitable contractors were supplied, these being firms from whom the B.R.C.S. bought their stores. All these firms were approached, and by those selected we have been very well served. Owing to conditions during the last twelve months, we have considerably increased the stocks of all articles for which we receive the greatest number of requisitions from France, and the goods are stored chiefly in warehouses, which are rented for that purpose. A requisition can, therefore, be fulfilled from stock on hand, and this to-day means total avoidance of delay, and very great saving in expenditure.

In the first months of 1918 it was decided to increase the quantities of supplies stored in Paris for the use of the Canteens and to transfer the allocation of these supplies from London to the Paris Bureau, which procedure resulted in a very efficient service all round. It occasionally happened that under the former system an unexpected influx of men would deplete the small stocks on hand at the Canteens, so that it became imperative to make this provision for a quicker supply, and so relieve the anxieties of the "Directrices" and the staffs of the Canteens, but in making arrangements of this sort it had always to be borne in mind that stores might take anything, from three weeks to three months, to reach their destination.

Bonded Warehouse.

The Board of Customs passed a special Order granting us a license to store bonded or drawback goods of any description at our *Depôt*, thus facilitating the transshipment of supplies arriving from all parts of the world. Many tons have been passed, with the greatest expedition, through this *Depôt* from over-seas and elsewhere, which in the ordinary course would have been delayed at the docks for examination and classification.

Before we possessed this bond, it frequently happened that, through some oversight, bonded goods were not viewed by the Customs officers at the port of shipment, with the result that claims were made by the Board for payment of duty. We have forwarded many millions of cigarettes to France and other destinations since this bond was granted to us. In addition to which large quantities of tobacco, port wine, cocoa, chocolate, coffee, etc., have been sent out. The Visiting Officer calls at our *Depôt* No. 9, Knightsbridge, several times during the week to examine the documents in connection with these affairs, and also the Bonded Stockbook, which is kept for the information of the Board of Customs.

Packing

To pack, address and despatch many hundreds of bales and cases every day is no light undertaking; but it is also essential that the contents and weight of each package should be detailed on the weigh bills which are sent in duplicate to the destination, one copy being signed and returned as evidence that the goods have arrived. Each label is numbered and a careful record kept. Special facilities are given by the British Government for the rapid transit of the *Comité's* goods to the French ports, where they are admitted and forwarded to destination free of cost by the French Government. In addition to delivering its own goods, the *Comité* acts as forwarding agents for individuals and societies all over the country. To all of these it offers free transit of stores to any French Hospital (Red Cross or Military), thus utilising to the full the facilities which, on the request of the French Ambassador, have been granted to the *Comité* by the two Governments.

The work at 9, Knightsbridge never ends. When the huge lorries have taken off quantities of big bales, sacks, boxes, army cots, baths, stoves, clothing, drugs, etc., there is always another load waiting, but the head of the clerical staff is always there, alert and exact, to see that there shall be no chance of the goods not reaching their destination.

LE COURS DE PANSEMENT.

Madame Jeanne Girard.

Dr. J. C. McClure.

France in London is always busy. At the French Hospital may be seen women of various nationalities learning how to render first aid to the injured and how to make the necessary appliances under Madame Jeanne Girard and Doctor Campbell McClure. These "Cours de Pansement" of the French Red Cross have continued without interruption from the commencement of the war until the present time.

In the year 1915 there were three courses in April, June and October; 79 candidates presented themselves for examination and 78 obtained the "Certificat d'Aide-Infirmière."

In 1916 the number of candidates who attended was 62, of whom 58 obtained their certificate and in 1917 the three courses were attended by 62 candidates, of whom 59 were successful in their examination.

Each course includes two series and two examinations; we have therefore had, since the commencement of the war, counting the courses of August, September, October, November and December, 1914, 309 pupils who have successfully passed their examination of Aide-Infirmière. Of these, 69 have served for six months in the dispensary of the French Hospital in London, between August, 1914 and December, 1917.

The women being particularly skilful in making dressings, the predominant notes gained for the practical part were "parfait" and "excellent." These courses united the Allied Nations, but the French element predominated. Then came Belgians, English, Italians, Russians and Portuguese.

From November, 1914, up to the present, the theory has been taught by Dr. J. C. McClure, and the Practical Course by Madame Jeanne Girard. A large number of the pupils are now working in the hospitals of England, France and Russia.

Every candidate is examined at the end of each course in an examination covering all the subjects lectured on and in a knowledge of aid in emergencies. Fifty per cent. is necessary for a pass, and higher percentages carry honorable mention of varying degree.

ANGLO-FRENCH HOSPITALS.

Since the early days of the war some thirty hospitals have been established under the ægis of the Anglo-French Hospitals Committee of the British Red Cross, the Order of St. John and the British Committee of the French Red Cross, these all staffed by British surgeons, nurses, V.A.D.'s, orderlies, motor drivers and others, many of whom have been voluntary workers.

Most of these hospitals have been organised by individuals or committees who have provided all, or, at any rate, a part of the cost of maintenance when this was carried beyond the daily allowance per patient granted by the French Government to Red Cross Formations. Some of these units have been taken over or founded by the British Committee and are described below, the remainder are included in the Appendix, and are more fully noticed in Mr. Lawrence Binvon's book, "For Dauntless France."

HÔPITAL FRANCO-BRITANNIQUE

(AUXILIAIRE No. 222), MENTONE.

After being declined by the British owing to transport difficulties, the offer of a British-staffed hospital in the newly-constructed Imperial Hotel at Mentone was accepted by the French Government. Dr. Stanley Rendall, with other British residents and visitors, initiated the scheme—a scheme made possible by the generous offer of Mr. Percy Cochrane to provide the larger share of the cost of maintenance, in which commendable course he was followed by Mr. Kenneth Clark, Chairman of the hotel company, who, in addition, became responsible for dilapidations in the building. There were many other subscribers, and the Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross made regular and valuable grants, the French Government giving the usual allowance of 2 francs per day for each patient, and the Association des Dames Françaises (to which the Hospital was affiliated) allocated a similar grant of 50 centimes—part of a Government Fund for Hospitals received by them—until, on January 1st, 1917, the British Committee, which had already made considerable

grants, undertook the maintenance and management of the Hospital, its name being changed from L'Entente Cordiale to "Franco-Britannique, 222, Mentone." Its kitchens, lifts, and conveniences of a modern hotel, with the very complete operating theatre and x-ray installation have made "222" one of the notable war hospitals in France. Opened in April, 1915, with 400 beds, the number was soon increased to 500, and, although there have been slack times, good use has been made of the hospital, especially during the past year, every bed being occupied, for both medical and surgical cases have been taken. At one time many malarial and other patients came from Salonika, and, when the fighting was heavy, severe surgical cases were admitted from the French and Balkan Fronts.

Mr. Cochrane was the first Administrator: when he left for Italy, he was succeeded by Lord Waleran, who held that post till the end, representing the British Committee. Dr. Stanley Rendall has always been the Médecin Chef, most ably seconded by the resident doctor, Dr. Wightman Ginner, Assistant Médecin Chef, who, during Dr. Rendall's absence every summer at Aix-les-Bains, has been acting Médecin Chef, also Dr. Redmayne, Dr. Le Blanc, Dr. Brunet, Dr. W. Hunter Watson Cheyne and Madame Hanji-Gonthier, for varying periods.

The Matronship has been held successively by Miss Bidgood, Miss Palmer and Miss Goldie, their work being rendered more valuable by the number of trained sisters and nurses, aided by an enthusiastic band of V.A.D.'s and helpers in the kitchens, clothing stores, library and other departments. All the medical staff and most of the other workers, have given voluntary service, their skill and devotion to duty being worthy of the highest praise. The major surgery has been performed by Dr. Le Blanc, of the French Army Medical Service, and he, in his turn, has fully appreciated the value of English nursing and after care. In all, some 1,323 new cases have been treated at the Hospital since our Committee took it over.

THE URGENCY CASES HOSPITAL, REVIGNY.

The Urgency Cases Hospital was a hospital of 120 beds, situated about a mile from the town of Revigny, in the Department of Meuse. This hospital was organised in the early days of the war mainly for the treatment of serious cases of fracture among the French wounded. At one time the staff comprised no fewer than four skilled surgeons, as well as a medical practitioner

and an expert radiographer and chemist. The nursing was done altogether by fully-qualified nurses, of whom there were 15. The surgical and nursing staff were all English. As there was considerable shortage of proper hospital accommodation on the French front in the early days of the war, the establishment of a well-staffed hospital of this class was much appreciated by the French military authorities. During the many months of severe fighting around Verdun the Urgency Cases Hospital was kept particularly busy, and a large number of the most important surgical cases were sent there for treatment and successfully handled.

The affairs of the hospital were originally managed by a small London Committee, of whom the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Herbert Samuelson) was the moving spirit as well as being a very liberal contributor to its funds. Mr. J. A. Cairns Forsyth, F.R.C.S., was appointed Médecin-chef at the start, and he retained that position till the hospital closed. The expenses were originally met by subscriptions, partly from private donors and partly from the general public.

At the beginning of the year 1917 the British Committee of the French Red Cross, who had previously sent the hospital from time to time contributions of various hospital supplies, assumed the responsibility of providing a half share of the running expenses, and about this time a considerable change began in the class of work being done by the hospital. The French authorities had established many efficient military ones of their own in close proximity to the fighting line, and were, consequently now in a position to handle the more important cases: the fighting had also become less severe on this portion of the Front. The result was that fewer serious surgical cases came for treatment, so the Hospital Committee decided that the object for which they had organised was no longer of service, and that it was inadvisable to retain in France such a large staff of skilled surgeons and nurses for whom there was urgent need at home. At this juncture the British Committee of the French Red Cross, realising that there was still much useful hospital work of a less important class to be done, offered to take over the place as a going concern and to operate it with a reduced staff for the treatment of any class of case forthcoming. In making this proposition they were further influenced by the consideration that the work of an English hospital in that part of France was a useful medium for sustaining the good feeling so happily existing between the two countries. The offer was accepted, and the transfer carried into

effect on the 1st July, 1917. The surgical staff was reduced to two, the staff of fifteen nurses replaced by eight nurses and four V.A.D.'s, and at the same time the number of English orderlies reduced from seventeen to ten.

Since the British Committee assumed control of the hospital much useful work has been done. The internal arrangements ran smoothly and the reduced staff proved competent to handle the work. The Committee were fortunate in having the co-operation of an exceptionally competent staff, all of whom have taken the keenest interest in the welfare of the place.

Under the administration of the French Red Cross many improvements were made in and around the hospital. A large recreation hut provided by the society proved the greatest boon to convalescent patients, and a bath house erected and furnished with douche baths for the use of the patients and staff contributed greatly to sanitary comfort.

Ample precautions were taken for the protection of patients and staff during air raids. Trenches were dug and properly roofed with sand bags and sand bag protections were built around the different wards.

At the termination of the war the remaining patients were evacuated and the hospital was closed on the 10th December, 1918.

Staff (1st December, 1918).

Médecin-chef	1	
Honorary Secretary	1	(also head of the Ambulance Dept.)
Radiographer	1	
Matron	1	
Sisters	6	
V.A.D.'s (for wards)	6	
V.A.D.'s (for house)	2	
Orderlies	9	
Voluntary Ambulance Driver	1	

Statistics of the Work of the Hospital from 11th March, 1915, to 10th December, 1918.

Patients admitted	5216
Deaths	159
Operations in theatre	2511
(Besides many minor operations in the wards)	
X Ray examinations	3808

HÔPITAL COMPLÉMENTAIRE, No. 64. (CHATEAU DE ST. ROME.)

In the neighbourhood of Toulouse is the Château de St. Rome, belonging to our Présidente and placed, at the beginning of the war, at the disposal of the two Governments, who, however, did not immediately accept the offer, but, eventually in the summer of 1915, requested the use of the place, so it was opened on the 2nd of October. It has one distinction, that of being the only Hôpital Complémentaire run at the direct request of the Service de Santé by a staff of British nurses and doctors. It has been ably and successively staffed by Dr. Reginald Davis, Dr. Kater, Dr. John McLean, Dr. Laforcade and Dr. A. A. Miller, the latter being still in charge, and finding an efficient collaborator in Sister Peake, the Matron.

It has 300 beds, chiefly in buildings surrounding the château, and the Service de Santé finances the Unit, though the expenses are chiefly defrayed by our Présidente through this Committee. The number of beds varies as in other hospitals, and the Matron wrote: "Just as we were beginning to think we should never have any work again and would sadly close the wards, a wire came saying that a hundred men would arrive that night. There was an immediate and immense display of energy on the part of the Infirmières, much shouting on the part of the corporals, and we were ready." For some months there was a sustained number of one hundred men each month, and the first convoys of wounded used to come from the Front, afterwards from the interior, but, as early as December, 1916, it was chosen as a special hospital for chronic osteitis. The place is admirably equipped for treating cases of old bone injuries, which are sent from other military hospitals, but, in the scarcity of good surgeons, the men have often to be kept there a long time, even the after-treatment requiring sound surgical supervision, though, for all else, they get splendid skilled attention from the Matron and the little group of English voluntary nurses.

FORT MAHON HOSPITAL.

Fort Mahon is a small and very new Plage on the coast some 25 miles south of Boulogne, and takes its name from a fort, the remains of which recall our own Martello towers. Whatever its fate as a summer seaside resort, it will long dwell in the memory of many a Poilu—white, yellow and black—as a place of

healing amidst strange but wondrously effective foreign systems, at a time when War surgery was in the making and, in the thoughts of many English and American people who laboured there, as the scene of their most romantic experiences.

In the early weeks of the war a number of enthusiasts—surgeons, untrained nurses and people, yet eager to help, no matter how—went to Paris to join the French Red Cross. They congregated at the Offices of the Union des Femmes de France and in the weeks of weary waiting some twenty or thirty gradually formed themselves into a group which was sent to open a hospital at the Hotel de la Plage, Fort Mahon, requisitioned by the Government. Dr. Maurice Renton, of Dartford, Kent, was the Médecin Chef, Miss de Longueil from Canada, the Directrice, the Medical Staff being completed by Dr. Alastair MacGregor, from London, Dr. Webb, Dr. Daniel Robert from New York and Dr. Hamid Mahmud of Cairo and Edinburgh University. At later dates the following surgeons and physicians, amongst others, served for varying periods: the late Dr. A. E. Kelsey, Dr. Sydney Beauchamp, Mr. G. Seccombe Hett, Drs. A. Wilson, C. S. Butler, Edward R. Morton, Patrick Bolger, Frank Martin, J. D. Staley, H. B. Billups. Miss Gardner, Secretary and Mr. Charles S. Fayerweather, Ambulance Driver and afterwards Treasurer (whose association here was followed by wedding bells), Mr. Frederick W. Cooke, driver, from the United States; Mr. H. P. Light, driver, from Dartford (who, in spite of severe rheumatism, carried on through the bitter cold of that first winter of the war); while trained nurses and other volunteers from many a clime descended on the deserted Plage, and in prompt fashion ransacked the village and villas and in next to no time had a very creditable hospital ready. But no patients came! The place was some miles from a little-used station on the main line, through which the train loads of wounded from Flanders hurried on to the larger hospital centres at Abbeville, Amiens and further South. In November, however, the hospital filled, and a request was sent to the newly-constituted London Committee of the French Red Cross for a Matron and more trained nurses. This task was undertaken by Miss Hunt of the Surgical and Convalescent Home, Salop, who stayed for a month, and left behind her some of the six nurses. It was then that our Director-General began his Red Cross career, for Miss Hunt asked him to accompany her as odd man in this plunge into the unknown. He has often felt thankful for the experience gained by that month in an Anglo-French hospital, where the "Hospital-Devil" (akin to the

Dahabich Devil of the Nile) had taken well hold and brought upon the odd man's innocent head most of the blame for the troubles of a Unit which chance rather than design had brought together. By the gradual though often trying process of freezing out, the more essential elements of a war hospital staff remained, they gaining by hard experience that knowledge which is not in text-books; the Unit added harmony to its technical performance always of a high standard—and much useful work was done. To get nearer the source of supply of wounded, annexes were opened, first at Château de Boismont, only five miles from the northern battle-line, and later, at the Château St. André-aux-Bois, Campagne-les-Hesdin, but neither was made full use of by the French.

In January, 1915, the three months allocation of the Union des Femmes de France coming to an end, the hospital was taken over by the Comité de Londres, which, receiving the usual Army daily grant maintained it until its closure in February, 1916, when the whole zone was taken over by the British.

In March, 1915, Dr. Renton returned to England and Dr. Mahmud succeeded him as Médecin Chef, a post which he held to the end. The position of Matron was held successively by Miss Campbell, Miss Dixon and Miss M. Foster; the experience gained there by the latter being turned to good account when, later, she became Selecting Matron at 9, Knightsbridge.

With 105 beds, and in spite of many periods of inactivity, 723 cases were treated, nearly all surgical, and many of the severest character. The work was uniformly good, and great credit is due to a staff which, under especial difficulties, carried through a task with singular devotion, and in almost every instance, at considerable personal sacrifice.

Acknowledgment is also gratefully made to the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John for their co-operation, especially in the early days, by supplying nurses, ambulances, equipment and stores and in many other ways.

HÔPITAL MILITAIRE No. 1.—PALAVAS. HERAULT.

In June, 1916, the Delegates of this Committee saw the urgent need of increased nursing help in the treatment of surgical tuberculosis, and a military hospital, specialising in this disease, at Palavas, gave the necessary opening.

Its situation on the shores of the Mediterranean makes it eminently suited to the successful treatment of tuberculosis, and

the large balconies on to which the beds are wheeled allow the patients to get the maximum amount of sunshine and ozone without exertion or fatigue.

The Hospital itself is managed by the French Army Medical Service which gladly accepted the Committee's proposal to send an English nursing unit. A house was taken for them to live in and Miss Maud Bullock, our first Matron, and her staff of devoted nurses undertook the organisation of the hospital with enthusiasm. It opened with 120 beds, which were increased to 155, and then to 235, under the Matronship of Mrs. Swan, Miss Clifford, Miss Walsh and Miss Carver respectively. Mrs. Rayner with her automobile rendered valuable services for a long period.

The success of the hospital has been so great (the number of incoming patients from December, 1917, to December, 1918 being 338) that another forty beds are now being added. Touching indeed is the gratitude expressed by the patients for the kindness of the nurses and most gratifying the Médecin Chef's appreciation of their skill and devotion. Just now the British Unit numbers eleven nurses.

HÔPITAL COMPLÉMENTAIRE, No. 73 SALIES DU SALAT (HAUTE GARONNE)

In July, 1916, Mrs. Leith Ross, a representative of this Committee, visited the Hôpital Complémentaire, Salies-du-Salat, and found it greatly in need of help. Situated on the lower slopes of the Pyrenees, in the Haute Garonne, it was filled with cases of surgical tuberculosis, the treatment of which is tedious and long, usually running into several months. At this time the Verdun offensive had just ended and the hospital at Salies, hundreds of miles from the fighting line, was under-staffed, the Service de Santé having so many wounded cases to attend to that all the French nurses at its disposal had been sent up near the Front.

Our representative having made certain that British nurses would be heartily welcomed by the Médecin Chef, Sister Olive Aked consented to go to Salies as Matron, and her energy, coupled to Mrs. Leith Ross' experience of French hospitals, soon had the nursing service completely re-organised. Up to then the work had been voluntary, but this Committee undertook to pay the salary and upkeep of the nursing staff, which now numbers seven; the hospital contains 145 beds, and its work is so highly

thought of that it will probably be kept open for another year or more and 40 beds are being added. The total number of patients treated since July, 1916, has been 554.

The Médecin-Chef, Dr. Loze, is assisted by various surgeons, amongst whom is a nephew of Marshal Foch, and both doctors and patients are loud in praise of the British nurses, and it is hoped that they will remain until the hospital closes.

HÔPITAL DE L'ÉCOSSE.

The important clinique of Dr. Bonnet, 7, Rue de la Chaise, Paris, with its operating theatres, x ray installation and other surgical equipment, was soon established as a War Hospital, affiliated to the Société de Secours aux Blessés Militaires. After the expiration of the twelve months' maintenance by the Canadian Press, the British Committee, on the request of the Service de Santé undertook to find funds to supplement the resources of the Hospital and met with a ready response from the Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross, which has contributed towards the upkeep at the rate of 5 francs per day for each patient from September 15th, 1915, to the same date in 1917, at which date the rate was raised to 7 francs, at which it is still continuing.

The management of the Hospital has been carried on by Dr. Bonnet and his staff under the supervision of the Scottish Branch of the British Committee. The fact that Dr. Faure and Dr. Roux, distinguished members of the medical faculty, were also at the head of the honorary staff, has made the place a centre for very severe cases, and some splendid work has been done.

In addition to the Hospital itself with its 150 beds, fourteen beds were maintained in a Convalescent Annexe from September, 1915, to October, 1917, a Department being also maintained for giving hospitality to Belgian and French convalescent and tired soldiers on leave in Paris.

H.R.H. the Duchess of Argyll graciously became Patron of the Hospital, and it has been frequently inspected by members of both Committees, in particular by Sir George Beatson, K.C.B., M.D., Chairman of the Scottish Branch, and by Mr. Baird Smith, member of the Executive appointed for this purpose. A number of interesting public functions have been held at the Hospital, and its international character has been emphasised by the display of Scottish inscriptions and banners, so, in addition to the immense benefit to the sick and wounded soldiers of France, the

Formation has played a leading part in maintaining the friendship between France and Scotland. The Committee have been fortunate in having the generous services of M. Henri Naquet-Radiquet, of Paris, to inspect and verify the accounts month by month, one of the many kindnesses rendered by him in the work of the British Committee in France.

ETREMBIÈRES. HÔPITAL NEO-ZÉLANDAIS.

When the unfortunate people of the invaded Northern districts of France who had been sent to Germany, were returned to France, the attention of this Committee was drawn to their needs. Old men and women, children, many of them orphaned, were returning to France through Switzerland, broken in body but undaunted in spirit; it was felt that a hospital where doctors and nurses would give skilled treatment and comfort would be a worthy addition to the work of the Committee.

How to find a suitable building? It had to be in France, yet near Switzerland, as train loads of some 500 persons arrived at Evian morning and evening, and a long journey was out of the question, many of the repatriated being too weak and ill to go any further. To separate the members of families was, of course, impossible, and when a mother alone required medical treatment, what was to become of the children? Another house was required where they could stay and be kept happy until all could continue on their way, but the orphans must be kept until a suitable home could be found for them.

Mr. J. Burgess, who had come in contact with the Comité des Réfugiés while at Lyon, scoured round Evian and at last discovered a disused convent at Etrembières, 35 miles from Evian, which could take about 300 beds, and was surrounded by a large park. It had, as well, a villa in the park which would serve for the children.

In June, 1917, the convent was taken and the large amount of work necessary to turn it into a modern hospital was carried out under the Delegate of this Committee, Mrs. Leith Ross, with Mr. Burgess as consulting engineer. Mr. Burgess also succeeded in interesting the representatives of the New Zealand Government in the scheme, who gained for it a generous Government gift of £4,000 towards equipment and £6,000 a year for maintenance for two years from November, 1917. This, with a grant from the French Government, took a great financial burden off our shoulders, and we record our deep gratitude to both Governments for their splendid co-operation.

The British Committee of the Croix Rouge is responsible for the administration and running of the hospital; separate accounts of expenses being kept and submitted to the High Commissioner for New Zealand at regular intervals.

By October, 1917, the place had 300 beds, an operating theatre, dental and electric departments and an entirely British staff of doctors and nurses, with Mrs. Leith Ross, greatly experienced in the management of hospitals for the French, at the head.

Owing to lingual and other difficulties in dealing with a people rendered suspicious and dull by suffering and ill-treatment it was thought wiser (December, 1917) to re-staff the hospital. A Swiss (Doctor Long) and his doctor wife, with Miss Bidgood, who had worked for three years at the Hôpital 222, Mentone, re-organized it, the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul acting as nurses. Miss Bidgood finally installed fully-trained French nurses under the orders of an Infirmière-major with Madame Lessens as Directrice and M. l'Abbé Charles as Administrateur.

The results obtained since have amply justified the Committee in undertaking the Hôpital Neo-Zelandais—called after its generous donors. By it many useful lives are returned to France and a bond cemented between the British Empire and her Ally.

Ever since the re-opening, in January, 1918, the Hôpital has steadily progressed in every way. With its present order and cleanliness the building as a hospital is really imposing and is said to be incomparably finer and better kept than any other for the *répatriés*.

The new *équipe* of French nurses arrived and settled down at once; the question of the resident doctor was solved, and the change of organization made without causing the slightest hitch in the running of the hospital. The best of the English nurses were last to leave, so that nothing but a good impression remains, and the way in which Miss Bidgood handed over to Mademoiselle Droin was a marvel of tact and good feeling. The patients are happy, and we continually receive letters from those who have left, begging to be allowed to return under any condition. There have been a great number of deaths, but nearly all of very old people. Of the only two children we have lost, one was a hopeless case when she came in. The administrative side is running well and the relations with all the local authorities are most cordial: it has not been necessary to change a single dealer since the beginning, nor has a single servant left, except for outside reasons.

FRANCO-BRITISH COLONY FOR CONVALESCENTS.

For the past two years the Committee has had in view a serious effort to establish an Institution in France on a permanent basis for the benefit of the tuberculous. Exposure in the trenches has developed the disease to a disquieting extent, and there seems a better way of leaving in France a memorial of Anglo-French Red Cross work than by joining in the fight against this scourge.

In our investigations we have had the whole-hearted co-operation of the British experts, especially of Sir St. Clair Thompson and Dr. Noel Bardswell, late Medical Superintendent of the King Edward VII. Sanatorium at Midhurst, and now Medical Adviser at the Insurance Committee for the County of London. It was soon found that the cost of building a model sanatorium would be prohibitive in war time; but that there was a great field in offering to patients discharged from sanatoria with the disease arrested an alternative to a return to the old environment with its great danger of a fatal return of the malady. It was, therefore, decided to attempt to purchase an estate holding a large mansion for accommodating suitable cases from the sanatoria and training them in gardening, farming and other outdoor or country vocations.

Believing that financial support would be forthcoming, we started the search for a property in France early in 1917, and at the same time included the scheme in our appeal for funds in England. The appeal soon bore fruit. Mr. Herbert Brown, the Founder of the British Farmers' Red Cross Fund, after full investigation, gave the project his enthusiastic support; upon his recommendation the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John made a grant from the British Farmers' Fund of £75,000 (since increased to £100,000, on the same conditions). The gift was conditional upon the Committee providing an equal sum, so as to insure permanency to the Colony without the necessity of a further specific appeal for funds.

The Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross Society gave £10,000 on France's Day, 1917; and, in addition to other generous gifts, the balance of the £200,000 required has been made up from the General Fund of the Committee.

The quest for a suitable estate was a long one, undertaken first by a French specialist, Dr. Cantonnet, and, on his being appointed to an important Government post, by Mrs. Leith Ross and Dr. Louis Guinard, head of the great Bligny Sanatorium, from whom we have received enthusiastic help and constant encouragement. The many requirements, especially as to water supply, were very difficult to fulfil, but, at the eleventh hour, an admirable place was found—Chateau de Sillery, Savigny-sur-Orge (Seine et Oise), some sixteen miles to the South of Paris, eight miles from Bligny Sanatorium and about a mile from two stations on the Orleans Railway. The estate covers some 125 acres, consisting mostly of a well-wooded park, with a small farm and a walled garden of five acres. The mansion is in good preservation, large enough to accommodate about 100 men, and the outhouses are ample. There is an excellent supply of spring water flowing into ornamental ponds, well stocked with fish, also a good slope for drainage, and the soil is a happy medium—not too heavy, and yet rich enough for gardening and agriculture.

The final choice was made early in November, 1918, and, since that date, the purchase has been completed under the supervision of Monsieur Naquet Radiguet, of Paris, whose advice and generous help have been of the greatest value in the negotiations and throughout the quest. Active preparations to open in the Spring are being made under the personal supervision of Mrs. Leith Ross, advised by Dr. Noel Bardswell and Dr. Guinard. An English society of management is to be incorporated to administer the colony and maintain it with the income from the balance of the £200,000 capital remaining after the purchase and equipment of the establishment.

HOSPITAL INSPECTION.

Visiteurs Des Hopitaux.

Henry Balfour, M.A.	Alwyne Edward Maude
Sydney Beauchamp, M.B., B.C.	Claude B. Palmer
T. B. Blow	Canon Joselyn Perkins
Mlle de St. Exupery	Miss Z. Puxley
Mrs. R. Fedden	Mrs. Shute
J. Mason Guttridge	John Smart
Major-Gen. H. Jardine Hallows	Herbert Ward
Thomas Somerville C. Lee	T. Holden Waterhouse
Mrs. Leith Ross	Lieutenant Paul Wenz
Mrs. Philip Martineau	Roy Wheeler
Miss Constance E. Maud	John Fell Woodburne

Dr. John Garsteng

Since the constitution of the Committee a number of ladies and gentlemen have kindly undertaken visits of from one to four weeks' duration to France, their duties being either to inspect and report upon the Anglo-French Units or to visit French formations to ascertain at first hand the needs of material and personnel. For the latter purpose a route is drawn up by the Présidente with a list of hospitals, etc., to be visited, and a letter of introduction furnished to the Head of each. After a careful examination of each institution a requisition form is filled up and signed by the Médecin Chef, Administrator or Matron, giving the articles required, stating the number and category of patients, etc. This, with a report of the *Visiteur*, is sent or brought to the Présidente, thus greatly aiding the efficient allocation of help from the Committee to Hospitals, etc. Almost every district in France has been frequently traversed and the authorities and patients brought into intimate association with the Comité Britannique and its work.

SALONIKA.

Mention should be made of the work done in Salonika by Madame la Comtesse de Reinach Foussemagne, Head of the Mission de Co-ordination des Secours aux Armées d'Orient, in Salonika. Since the early part of 1917 there has been an enormous amount of work to be done in requisitioning, reception and wise distribution of gifts of clothing, drugs, hospital furniture, food, tobacco and all those many things daily required for the sick men, as well as autos, lorries, etc. The Mission was authorised by the French Under Secretary of State to deal with the Service de Santé Militaire, and the work means much planning and forethought in order to meet the often sudden demands from some remote place for drugs, or motor accessories, pots and pans, gramophones or khaki cloth. The Requisitions are made through the Head to our Committee and the goods are sent by us. Letters of appreciation from all parts of Macedonia come every month revealing the needs and patient work of doctors, nurses and orderlies among difficult surroundings. The Mission has distributed help from many other sources, French and Allied

CIVILIAN RELIEF.

From the early days the Committee has received gifts of money, clothing, etc., for the refugees from the war zone in France. Many individual cases have thus been helped and contributions made to the different French Societies engaged in this work. Reference is made under "Anglo-French Hospitals" to the large Hospital for refugees from Germany, established by the Committee in association with the New Zealand Government at Etrembières (Hte. Savoie) in the autumn of 1917.

In the same year, Mrs. Philip Martineau, a member of the Committee of the affiliated French Societies, Le Village Libéré and Le Village Réconstitué, sought help in England, especially for her Committees' project to replant the orchards so ruthlessly destroyed by the enemy. Though always doubting that the Boche had made their last bid for Paris, the British Committee consented to take the risk, and, in December, 1917, sent some 8,000 fruit trees, which these two Societies distributed, many, it is to be feared, in areas again over-run in the fighting of 1918.

In April, 1918, the Committee was approached by Mrs. Henshaw who for three years had been working with the Canadian Red Cross. She had seen the terrible distress of the population hastily evacuated from the lands overrun by the whirlwind rush for Amiens in March—for the French peasant has throughout the war astonished the world by tilling his fields within the fire zone, clinging to home and holding till flight meant leaving behind all possessions but stout heart and love of home. The Canadian Red Cross had no branch for civilian relief, but offered to provide motor transport and goods from its Paris store if the British Committee would father the work and provide the necessary funds. After listening to Mrs. Henshaw's proposals the Committee provided her with the necessary credentials, £1,000, and gave her a free hand in organizing the work. She arrived in Paris on June 6th, and, the next day, started with the Canadian cars, two of which she had arranged in advance were to be fitted up as dispensaries and two French Canadian doctors and mechanics kindly provided by the Canadian Army.

The first base was established at Meaux, but, on June 10th the Unit was moved to Senlis, where there was good garage for the two ambulances, the lorries and our staff car. Fine work was done, often under shell fire, in 21 villages evacuated under Army orders, and in over 40 of those evacuated "par Conseil." The Civil Hospitals in Meaux and Senlis were also evacuated, and the sick, wounded, gassed, paralyzed, incurables and lunatics transported to safety. Help was given in the evacuation of Compiègne, which began on June 10th, and in that of Pierrefonds. For nearly six weeks fifteen hours a day was spent on the roads with the ambulances and lorries, each transport averaging 120 kilometres a day over very bad roads carrying its full capacity of refugees and their bundles.

When the tide of battle turned so dramatically and for the last time "vers Berlin," there was time to review this fine piece of pioneer work and to consider future developments. It was evident at the outset that the task of rebuilding the demolished cities, towns and hamlets was one which only the French Government and people could undertake and that foreign help must be restricted to providing for some of the immediate wants of the men, women and children in the devastated and reconquered territory.

The Committee decided to establish its own Civilian Relief Service, so that the help should be given direct by British people in a way to spread the message of our sympathy amongst the people as our Nursing and other services have so effectively done in the French Army. Mrs. Henshaw was appointed Directrice of the Committee's "Service des Blessés et Réfugiés" and, during the autumn of 1918, working upon earlier experiences, established the foundations of the Committee's Civilian work, so that on the termination of hostilities two large areas, aggregating some ninety communes in the Departments of the Somme and the Oise were allocated to our care, headquarters established at Maignelay, near Montdidier and at Pierrefonds, with the nucleus of staffs preparing the ground pending the arrival of motor lorries and goods.

NOTE.—February, 1919. After delays in transport following the Armistice these units, each with its Chef de Section, trained nurse and midwife, V.A.D., house member, storekeeper and quartermaster, motor drivers and mechanic, have got into full working order distributing large quantities of clothing, boots, invalid food, household effects, etc., to refugees returning to their bare and often ruined homes.

The Service des Blessés et Réfugiés is to be combined with the Committee's other relief work carried on in Roubaix, Tourcoing, Lille and Metz. Further centres are being established and the full strength of the Committee's resources in personnel, motor transport, stores and money is to be turned upon this most urgent enterprise. Valuable support has been received from the D.G.V.O., who has appealed to the Work Depôts throughout the country for clothing; the British, Scottish and Canadian Red Cross Societies; The Order of St. John; the British Farmers' Red Cross Fund, whose Hon. Organizer, Mr. Herbert Brown and staff are devoting the whole of their energies to this work; the National Brotherhood Council, which is collecting great quantities of stores and raising a fund to help the British Committee's Civilian Relief work in France.

It is clear that urgent need will continue for the rest of the year. The Committee has the organisation, the workers and the will to carry it out efficiently, but it makes a final appeal to the generosity of all friends for goods and funds to crown the Empire's Red Cross work for France by a really great effort to cheer and help France's millions whose homes have been devastated, and whose lands have been laid waste in Armageddon.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Noel Lake.

Hon. Auditors: Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co.

Accountant: A. T. Rowe.

Helpers: H. St. John Munro, Mlle. Dessaint.

Clerical Staff: Miss A. M. Griffiths, Miss A. B. Tanare, Miss B. L. Wilson, P. H. Toussaint.

Past Clerical Staff: M. Van Antwerpen, M. Blondeau.

On the foundation of the Committee, the Treasurer continued the system of account keeping established for the old London Committee of the Union des Femmes de France. The books were, of course, of the simplest nature, and proved adequate for the limited transactions of those days.

Early in 1915, however, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co. were appointed Hon. Auditors; they audited the accounts to date and all the financial transactions of the Committee have since been carried on under their supervision.

As the resources and activities of the Committee developed it was found necessary to appoint a professional accountant, who, under the Hon. Auditors, has elaborated a system of book-keeping to meet the growing needs and to show at a glance all the transactions of the Committee with its many Departments and branches. These accounts are deposited regularly with the London County Council, as required by the War Charities Act, 1916.

The resources of the Committee both in money and in gifts in kind have come from almost every part of the Empire, and in less degree from the United States and neutral countries. Early in 1915 appeals were made to a limited extent in the London Press in both the editorial and advertising columns, and this practice has since been followed with gratifying results.

It soon became apparent that some definite annual festival should be established to let the work be widely known and to obtain contributions, large and small, from the whole community.

"France's Day" has been celebrated on the 14th July, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918, though in some localities for convenience other dates have been chosen. The net amounts received in these years from "France's Day" were respectively:

1915	..	...	£24,900	17	5
1916	...	...	104,111	13	2
1917	...	...	190,349	16	11
1918	...	...	368,030	0	0

Another considerable source of income which is only partly shown by the Balance Sheets has been derived from a large number of individuals, Committees and Societies working in association with this Committee in some definite undertaking in France, such as Canteens, Hospitals Ambulance Convoys and the like, which they themselves have established and financed entirely, or with the assistance of this Committee. The number of these formations will be gathered from the list of the principal ones given in the Appendix.

The value of motor cars, ambulances, clothing, drugs, dressings and other gifts in kind cannot be accurately computed, but it cannot fall far short of the total cash contributions.

In considering the percentages which the administration charged bear to the total transactions, allowance must be made for the value of the gifts in kind, and for the many Institutions in part administered by the Committee whose finances are not included in the accompanying accounts. It will also be remembered that a large part of the work of the Head Office is concerned in obtaining credentials and issuing travelling facilities for the workers of the Red Cross in France, and also that the Committee since its foundation has acted as forwarding agent for goods from every part of the world, which they have forwarded to their destination.

A large amount of the work, both in England and France, has been carried on by volunteers who have received no payment, and in most cases have defrayed their own expenses, and frequently spent considerable sums on the work, which thus do not appear in the accounts.

The reports of the various Departments, therefore, give a better idea of the work accomplished under the ægis of the British Committee than the amount of cash received and expended.

Coming to the Balance Sheets for the years 1915, 1916 and 1917, it will be noted that at the end of each year there is a considerable balance in hand. This is due largely to reserves for work undertaken, but not completed, but more especially to the fact that the whole proceeds of "France's Day" have been handed to the Committee in November, and represents largely the resources for the following twelve months.

It will be seen that the accounts show continual development which was fully maintained in the year 1918. The funds available on the termination of hostilities will be devoted to the establishment and endowment of the Franco-British Colony for Convalescents, and to helping a number of other permanent institutions in France, thereby perpetuating the association of Britain in her Red Cross work. Any balance and further contributions will be fully absorbed by the relief of the civilian population in the devastated regions and by helping the maimed, the blind, widows and orphans, and others who have suffered from the war.

"FRANCE'S DAY."

Although many spontaneous gifts had been received by the London Committee of the French Red Cross, it was felt that, if the work were to extend in proportion to the great needs of the Red Cross in France, an organised appeal must be made. Therefore, in June, 1915, the Committee readily agreed to the proposal to celebrate "France's Day" throughout the country on the 7th July, in aid of its Fund. A large Committee was formed with the Duchess of Somerset as Chairman, who was joined in the Executive by the Duchess of Buckingham & Chandos, Lady Ermytrude Malet, Lady Arthur Paget, Mr. (now Sir) H. E. Morgan as Hon. Organiser. Mr. H. Powell Rees was Hon. Secretary, with the Lord Mayor of London (Sir Charles Johnston) as Hon. Treasurer. The Headquarters were at 43, Upper Grosvenor Street, kindly lent by Mrs. William Clark, and, by dint of hard work, all the arrangements to make the event a really national one were completed by 7th July.

The Fête was under the patronage of Her Majesty The Queen, Her Majesty Queen Alexandra and a large number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen. The Lord Mayor of London addressed a letter to the Lord Provosts, Mayors and Provosts of the cities and towns of the United Kingdom, appealing for the support of their communities and asking for their signatures after the Civic Seal, to an address of homage in sympathy to the French Nation through H.E. the French Ambassador. A universal response was received, the Address, with the signatures and seals from hundreds of cities and towns were specially bound in a great volume and presented to His Excellency for transmission to President Poincaré, who placed it in the National Archives of France.

The most notable feature of the day, in London, was a Garden Party, organised by the Duchess of Somerset and Lady Arthur Paget, at Montagu House, graciously lent by the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch. This was attended by Her Majesty the Queen, Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, Queen Amelie of Portugal and a large and distinguished company. There were

stalls for the sale of articles of French origin, a variety entertainment was given, and many other entertainments arranged. The assembly was addressed from the balcony of Montagu House by Lord Curzon of Kedleston, who spoke of France's noble part in the war, of her great sufferings, of our duty to help in her Red Cross work. The churches throughout the country joined the movement and a great service was held in Westminster Cathedral in memory of French soldiers fallen in the war. Cardinal Archbishop Bourne officiated, and the service was attended by the Diplomatic Corps, the Prime Minister, the Lord Mayor and many people of note. (This service has been a great feature of each succeeding "France's Day" celebration in London.)

The tricolour and badges of various designs were sold in the hotels and some of the streets of London, and collections made in various places. Seven hundred thousand children of the schools of the London County Council sang the Marseillaise, and throughout the country great enthusiasm was shown in honour of France.

The proceeds of "France's Day," 1915, amounted to £24,906 17s. 5d., which was handed by the Duchess of Somerset to H.E. the French Ambassador for the London Committee of the French Red Cross.

1916. It was now felt by the Committee that they would be justified in establishing their own department for organising "France's Day." Mr. Percy Collins, J.P., accepted the arduous post of Hon. Secretary, which he has held during the three years, 1915, 1916 and 1917. Although "France's Day" was especially associated with 14th July—the National Fête day of France—the event was celebrated on varying dates to suit the convenience of different localities, thus greatly facilitating the work of the organisers and making it possible to establish a small permanent staff busily engaged throughout the year in organising, aided by a host of volunteers for the "Day" in the cities, towns and districts throughout the kingdom. As the head office was already in direct touch with the movement overseas the organisation of "France's Day" and the Dominions and Colonies was carried out by them, calling forth a wide response throughout the Empire.

In the years 1916 and 1917, the offices of "France's Day" were at No. 3, Knightsbridge, but for the year 1918 more space was required for the growing organisation, so the offices were removed, and the stores which had previously been in separate buildings were decentralized at 34, Wilton Place, S.W.

In each year the ruling Lord Mayor of London has acted as Hon. Treasurer of "France's Day" Fund—(1916, Sir Charles C. Wakefield, Bart.; 1917, Sir William Henry Dunn, Bart.; 1918, Sir Charles Hanson, Bart.)—and early in November before leaving office, has handed a cheque representing the net collections for the year to H.E. Monsieur Paul Cambon, at the French Embassy. The following were the amounts —

1916	...	...	£104,111 11 2
1917	..	..	£190,349 16 11
1918	...	...	£368,030 0 0

That such a large part of the work has been done for pure love of the cause, accounts for the extremely low proportion of the costs of "France's Day" compared with other international appeals, amounting in 1915, 1916 and 1917 to under 8 per cent. of the total. An approximate sum for 1918 is all that can yet be given. A great number of generous donations, including the gifts from overseas, from the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John, the Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross and from other institutions and individuals have greatly helped also towards this result, for the cost of Flag Days themselves, including trays, collecting boxes, favours, transit, advertising, etc., is not inconsiderable, and it must be remembered that these supplies are counted by thousands and by millions.

In 1918, "France's Day" was given added distinction by the visit of the band of the Zouave Regiment, which played before their Majesties at Buckingham Palace and also at Westminster Cathedral, in Trafalgar Square, at the Mansion House and as a curtain-raiser at Mr. George Robey's great Coliseum matinee. After being reviewed by Lieut.-General Sir Francis Lloyd on the Horse Guards Parade, the band went on a most successful tour in the North of England and Scotland.

In the space available it is not possible to give a detailed account of how all this work has been carried on, nor to give adequate mention of those who have rendered special service in such a stupendous task.

Mention must, however, be made of the help given by the British Farmers' Red Cross Fund, under the Hon. Organiser, Mr. Herbert Brown, and his devoted staff. From this Fund the Joint War Committee voted a sum of £100,000 ear-marked for the Committee's tuberculosis farm colony in France, and the staff

rendered great help, notably in 1918, in assisting the "France's Day" organisation with its appeal to the business community of the country.

The successful results attained are full evidence of the skill of the organisers, the devotion of the workers and the generosity of the people of the Empire. The thanks of the French Nation has been gracefully and cordially conveyed by H.E. the French Ambassador in his reply to the Address of the Lord Mayor on the occasion of the presentation of the "France's Day" cheque each year, and the whole Press of France has joined in acclaiming these wonderfully generous tokens of sympathy from a great Ally. Although in addition to the "France's Day" Fund the British Committee of the French Red Cross has received very generous support, yet, as the balance sheets will show, they have depended for carrying out their work to a great extent upon the proceeds of "France's Day," and there are no bounds to their gratitude to all those who by their labours or by their generous gifts have built up its success. They include in those expressions staff and helpers at "France's Day" headquarters, the artists who have most skillfully designed emblems, posters and cartoons, the parent Red Cross Society with its branches in Scotland and the Dominions, the French Chamber of Commerce in London and the Chambers of Commerce in the cities and towns throughout the country, the Lord Mayor of London, the Mayors of provincial cities and towns, the organisers and committees in different centres and the many people who have held garden fêtes and other functions in support of the fund; the thousands of ladies who have given their time to the task of selling emblems, and, above all, to those whose generosity has caused money to flow in such great quantities to a fund for relieving the sufferings of innumerable brave men—to one and all are heartily accorded the sincere thanks of the Committee.

APPENDIX II.

HOSPITALS RECEIVING FINANCIAL HELP.

[illegible]

NOTE.—Early in 1915 the Committee sent 100,000 francs to the President of the Société des Secours aux Blessés Militaires (the late Marquis de Vogüé) who decided to spend it in surgical and x ray equipment for the Hôpital de Mort des Oiseaux, near Hyères, which had been founded by wounded officers.

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APPENDIX IV.

LIST OF HOSPITALS, CANTEENS, Etc.

To which Helpers have been sent.

Canteo	Waverley Avenue Ht. Seine
Centre Radiologique	Vahy, Aube
Chateau de St. Rome	Vancouville Ht. Gironde
Dépôt des Eclipses	Vasson, Aube
Hôpital Complémentaire No. 10	Vente Vignes
Dépôt des Eclipses	Vendevre Aube
Dépôt des Eclipses	Vandreville Meuse et Vosges
Dépôt des Eclipses	Viduescourt Aube
Wounded Allies Hospital	Vitainville Eure
Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 12	Vodena, Corfu
Hôpital No. 220	Valence, Charente
Dépôt des Eclipses	Versailles, Seine-et-Oise
Hôpital No. 116	Vertus, Marne
Hôpital Militaire No. 77	Villers-sur-Mer, Calvados
Hôpital Massabielle	Versailles, Seine-et-Oise
Dépôt des Eclipses	Wimereux (pas de Calais)
Dépôt des Eclipses	Wesserting (Hte. Alsace)
Foyer Résistant	Triancourt, Meuse
Dépôt des Eclipses	Xivry Aube
Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 2	Yverly Aube Oise
Hôpital No. 99	Ligny-le-Château Lorraine
Hôpital d'Evacuation	Islevalle Eure-et-Loir
Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 103	Troyes, Aube
Scottish Women's Hospital	Tours, Indre-et-Loire
Urgency Cases Hospital	Louviers Aube
Ulster Volunteer Hospital Compl.	Rosier-Dun Meuse
mentaire 3C	
Hôpital de Lamoignon	Ménil-la-Croix Loire
	Lez-et-Bains Loire
Veuves les Roses	
Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 1	Vannes, Haute Saône
Ambulance Annex Fondation de Baye	Vitré le Finistère Morbihan
Dépôt des Eclipses	Vitré le Finistère Morbihan
National Surgical Dressing Com.	Paris
Société de Secours aux Blessés	Paris
Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 225	Paris
Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 101	Paris
Comité International de Passagers	
Chirurgiens des Etats Unis	Paris

Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 207	Brécourt, Paris
Mission des Dames de Charité	Paris
Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 6	Bois de Boulogne, Marne
United Volunteer Hospital	Paris
Hôpital Complémentaire No. 30	Perris Guise, Côte du Nord
Oratoire pour les Blessés	Paris
Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 38	Boissy
French Committee of American War Relief	Paris
Hôpital Auxiliaire	Bois de Boulogne, Marne
Le Comité des Femmes de France	Paris
Hôpital Complémentaire No. 5	Paris, Les Invalides
Association des Dames de France	Paris
Union des Femmes de France	Paris, St. Maximilien, Oise
Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 105	Bois de Boulogne, Marne
Hôpital No. 94	Rouen, Seine
Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 50	Rubelles près Melun (Seine et Marne)
Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 48 bis	Rouen, Seine Inf.
Dépôt des Eclopés	Remiremont, Vosges
Hôpital de l'Entente Cordiale	Remberhen, Aisne
Dépôt des Eclopés	Rambervilliers, Vosges
Hôpital No. 9	Ris-Orangis, Seine et Oise
Hôpital No. 33	Rovat, Puy-de-Dôme
Dépôt des Eclopés	Rémérville, Meurthe et Moselle
Hôpital Militaire de Bois de Boulogne	Rouen, Seine Inf.
Hôpital St. Germain	Rouen, Seine Inf.
Dépôt des Eclopés	Reims, Marne
Scottish Women's Hospital	Reims, Marne
Service de Santé	Reims, Marne
Mission des Dames de France	Reims, Marne
Hôpital Temporaire No. 105	Reims, Marne
Dépôt des Eclopés	Reims, Marne
Secours aux Blessés Militaires	Reims, Marne
Dépôt des Eclopés	Reims, Marne
Lady Manners War Supply Depot	Reims, Marne
Dépôt des Eclopés	Reims, Marne

Glamorgan & Monmouthshire

Hospital
Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 203
Dépôt des Eclopés
Hôpital de Passage
Hôpital de l'Alliance
Sanatorium Maritime
Hôpital 34 bis
French Flag Nursing Corps
Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 36
Hôpital Irlandais
Hôpital Militaire No. 57
Hôpital Militaire No. 62
Foyer Retrouvé
Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 22
Hôpital Bénévole No. 7
Canteen
Hôpital des Convalescents
Dépôt des Eclopés
Casern de Régim.
Hôpital D. 205
Fraacati Hôpital No. 10
Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 113
Hôpital Temporaire No. 57
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Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 10
Dépôt des Eclopés
Hôpital No. 11 Secours aux
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Dépôt des Eclopés
Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 18
Hôpital No. 27
Hôpital Complémentaire No. 46
Hôpital B. Auto-Chir. S.S.M.B.
Paris
Dépôt des Eclopés
Dépôt des Eclopés
Hôpital Militaire
Dépôt des Eclopés
Dépôt des Eclopés
Hôpital Central Anglais
Groupe de la Serre Section d'Auto-
mobile de la Place
Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 111
Cantine à la Gare

Beauvais, Oise
Boulogne, Pas de Calais
Yvetot, Seine Inf.
Zuydewate, Nord
Zuydewate, Nord

Grenoble, Isère

Grenoble, Isère

Grenoble, Isère

Grenoble, Isère

Grenoble, Isère

Grasse, Alpes Maritimes

Hyères, Var.

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Bissang, Vosges

Bar le Duc, Meuse

Blanc, B. Pyrenées

Crézancy (Aisne)

Concarneau, Finistère

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Dépôt des Eclopes
 Dental Ambulance
 Lady Syke's Hospital
 Borden Turner Hospital
 Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 45
 Hôpital Benevole No. 65 1 s
 Dépôt des Eclopes
 Les Corbieres
 Scottish Women's Hospital
 Scottish Women's Hospital, Sana-
 torium
 Ambulance Saint Paul
 Hôpital Complementaire No. 74
 Dépôt des Eclopés
 Lady McCalmant's Hospital
 Dépôt des Eclopes
 Dépôt des Eclopes
 Hôpital No. 18
 Hôpital Militaire No. 30
 Lady Murray's Hospital
 Dépôt des Eclopes
 Service de Santé 17 Reg-
 Hôpital Complementaire No. 46
 La Providence
 Hôpital A 14
 Mission Anglaise
 Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 20
 Dépôt des Eclopes
 Dépôt des Eclopes
 Hôpital Complementaire No. 1
 Hôpital Temporaire No. 2
 Anglo-Ethiopian Hospital
 Hôpital Hôtel Dieu
 Hôpital Complementaire No. 2
 Hôpital No. 2 Jeanne D'Arc
 Hôpital Complementaire No. 64
 Dépôt des Eclopes
 Dépôt des Eclopes
 Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 45
 Dépôt des Eclopes
 Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 10
 Service des Soins aux Blessés
 Hôpital Auxiliaire No. 3
 Dépôt des Eclopes
 Hôpital pour Enfants
 Hôpital Complementaire No. 2
 Dépôt des Eclopes

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American Hospital of Paris Ambulance	Navy Store
Société de Secours aux Blessés	Navy Store
Hôpital No. 56	Navy Store
Hôpital Temporaire No. 14	Navy Store
S.S.B. M. L. L.	Navy Store
Lady Merz's War Hospital Supply Depot	Navy Store
Hôpital Militaire Benévole No. 9218	Navy Store
Depôt des Eclopés	Navy Store
Hôpital Anglaise Aut. No. 6	Navy Store
Depôt des Eclopés	Navy Store
Hôpital Américain	Navy Store
Hôpital Militaire	Navy Store
Fund for Devastated Villages	Navy Store
Agence des Prisonniers de Guerre	Navy Store
Depôt des Eclopés	Navy Store
Vêtements du Prisonniers de Guerre	Navy Store
Service de Régime	Navy Store

APPENDIX V.

WAR HOSPITAL SUPPLY DEPOTS

From which Clothing, Dressings, etc., have been sent to France through the Director-General of Voluntary Organisations and the British Committee of the French Red Cross

LONDON.

Voluntary Emergency Fund	Forest Gate Supply Depot
Voluntary American Central Depot	Greenwich W.H.S.D.
Voluntary Women's League	Hampstead W.H.S.D.
Voluntary W.H.S.D.	Highgate W.H.S.D.
Voluntary Work Party	Hornsey Voluntary Association
Voluntary Voluntary War Workers Association	Kensington Voluntary Workers Association
Voluntary Work Party	Kensington W.H.S.D.
Voluntary W.H.S.D.	League of the Empire
Voluntary W.H.S.D.	Marylebone Pres. Church Work Party
Voluntary War Workers Ass.	Middlesex Regt. County Committee
Voluntary Queen Mary's Needlework Guild	Munro (Hon. Lady) War Work Depot
Voluntary Work Party	New Constitutional War Workroom
Voluntary War Workers Ass.	New South Wales' Clothing Dist. Lending Committee
Voluntary London South East G.	Nelson (Lady) Work Party
Voluntary Miss G. S. S.	Order of St. John
Voluntary Work Party	Park W.H.S.D.
Voluntary W.H.S.D.	Peter's League Needlework and War Comforts Fund
Voluntary District Association of Voluntary Organisations	Queen's Gate Women's War Dress Association
Voluntary W.H.S.D.	Queen Mary's Sewing Guild
Voluntary W.H.S.D.	Royal Horse Guards European War Fund
Voluntary Red Cross Work Party	Schiller's Lady Depot
Voluntary War Dress Ass.	St. Dunstan's Lady Association
Voluntary W.B. Workshop	St. Newington W.H.S.D.
Voluntary Women's L.F. Ass.	Streatham Common W.H.S.D.
Voluntary Gate Work Party	Tottenham Green Red Cross
Voluntary Club F.V.A. Com.	Tomp's Lady Work Party
Voluntary English Women's Association	
Voluntary Work Party	

COUNTRY

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Dover and Dist. War Work Depot
Droitwich W H S D
Drumness Women's Work Party
Dublin— Irish War Hosp. Supply
Royal College of Science Sub
Depot
Dumbartonshire V A D
Dunfermline and Metheringham Assn
Dundee Women's War Relief Assn
Durham County Work Depot
Durham W H S D
Eastbourne Red Cross Work Party
Eastbourne W H S D
East Cowes W H S D
East Grinstead Girl Guides
East Grinstead War Work Association
Ltd
East Lothian Work Depot
East of Scotland Branch W E F
Edinburgh B R C S.
Edinburgh W H S D
Elgin City War Workers' Assn
Ellesmere War Needlework Guild
Elsland Work Party
Ex War Hospital Supply Depot
Emsworth W H S D
Endmoor War Work Party
Epping W H S D
Essex W H S D
Eton W H S D
Ewhurst Work Party
Exeter Association
Exmouth Association
Falmouth W H S D
Falmouth Studio W H S. Work
Parties
Farnham Association
Folkestone War Workers' Guild
Ford Working Party
Forfarshire Men's Local Branch
Fowey Women's Local Assn
Freshwater W H S D
Frimley, Camberley, and Yorktown
War Work Depot
Glenageary W H S D
Glovering Work Parties
Glossop W H S D

[illegible]

Londonderry Ulster Sphagnum Moss
 Association
 Londonderry W H S D
 Loughborough W H S D
 Loughton W. H S. D
 Louth W H S D
 Lowestoft W H S D
 Lyme Regis W H S D
 Lynd Regis Red Cross Workrooms
 Lynd Regis Association
 Lytham Work Party
 Maidenhead Surgical Dressing Engi
 neering Society
 Maidstone and District Central War
 Work Association
 Manchester W W Guild
 Manchester Ladies' School Red Cross
 Hospital
 Manchester Red Cross and Soldiers
 Committee
 Marners Wells W W W Assn
 Marnesbury W H S D
 Market Harborough W. H S D
 Meath County Work Fund
 Menmuir Depot
 Middlesborough Association
 Middlesex County Association
 Midhurst Woolbeding Work Party
 Midhurst W H S D
 Minehead W H S D
 Monmouth Association
 Monro (Lady) Depot
 Montrose War Dressings Depot
 Moreton in Marsh W. Depot
 Morley W W
 Motherwell Association
 Nairn W H S D
 Newark Association
 Newark Work Party
 Newbury and District Voluntary
 Organisation
 New W H S D
 Newmarket Sphagnum Moss Depot
 Newport Island Work Party
 New South Wales Red Cross Kid Set
 New South Wales French Austr
 alian League of Help

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Wolverton, Mrs. Penny's Work Pty	Wyam Hospital Supp. and Cloth
Woodford Women's Lib. Assn	r, Depot
Woodhall, Spa W.H.S.D	Yelverton Bakland C.A.S. W. L. ng
Woolhampton Vol. Workers	Party
Worthing, St. George's Red Cross	Yeoville W.H.S.D
Guild	Yeovil W.H.S.D
Wrotham W.H.S.D	Yorks County Work Done
Wye W.H.S.D	Yorkshire North R. Unit Depot

APPENDIX VI.

ANGLO-FRENCH RECORDS SUB-COMMITTEE.

*Imperial Hotel, 10, Knightsbridge, 18th February, 1918,
12.15 p.m.*

There were present The Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, G.B.I.
The Right Hon. Evelyn Cecil, M.P.
Mr. D. H. Illingworth

On the Motion of the Right Hon. Evelyn Cecil, seconded by Mr.
D. H. Illingworth, the Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley was elected
Chairman and read the following statement:

ORDER.—In the Autumn of 1914 the Anglo-French Certificate was established as the document of identity to be carried by every British subject working for the French sick and wounded. Its issue has been under the control of the Executive of the Anglo-French Committee formed by the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John, with offices at 83, Pall Mall.

In the Autumn of 1914 H.E. The French Ambassador reconstituted the London Committee of the French Red Cross to deal with all Red Cross questions previously undertaken by the London Committee of the Union des Femmes de France, and by the staff of the French Embassy. The new Committee was domiciled at 25 Knightsbridge, with annexes at 3, Knightsbridge, 34, White Place, Grosvenor Mews, and Paris Branch Office, 36, Rue du Château-d'Or.

In the Spring of 1915 it was arranged between the Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley and Mr. D. H. Illingworth that the Anglo-French Certificate would be issued to the British personnel of the London Committee for work in France, upon demand of the London Committee, accompanied by the necessary particulars and copies of credentials.

At the end of 1917, Seven thousand three hundred and nine (7,309) Anglo-French Certificates had been issued. On November 23rd, 1917, the Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley asked Mr. Illingworth to call, and explaining that Mr. Geoffrey Sawyer, who had acted as Secretary to the Anglo-French Committee was being transferred to the War Office, suggested that it would be a convenient opportunity to transfer the work and records of the Anglo-French Committee to the offices of the London Committee. This proposal being accepted by the London Committee, Mrs. Keiro Watson was invited to undertake the post of Chief Matron at 9, Knightsbridge, but eventually she declined.

On the 1st January the name of the London Committee was altered to the British Committee of the French Red Cross.

On the 1st January, 1918, the new Anglo-French Certificate was issued, and on the same day the files and records of the Anglo-French Committee were transferred to 9, Knightsbridge.

It was arranged that the records of the Anglo-French Committee, added to those concerning the issue of Certificates to the personnel of the London Committee from its inception until the 31st December, 1917, and to the personnel of the British Committee from the 1st January, 1918, until its termination, should revert to the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John for safe custody and for reference as and when required in connection with any questions affecting either the Joint War Committee or the British Committee, or their personnel.

Mrs. Keiro Watson having written to the Nursing Press, and lodged an objection with the Joint War Committee to the transfer of the records, which she said contained confidential documents, the Joint War Committee at their meeting on the 8th January requested Sir Charles Russell to take Counsel's opinion on the question. At the meeting of the Joint War Committee on the 5th February, 1918, Sir Charles Russell's letter of the 31st January, 1918, covering the opinion of Mr. H. M. Given, of January 26th, 1918, also the letter of the British Committee of the French Red Cross of the 4th February, 1918 were considered. The transfer of the duties and records of the Anglo-French Committee to the British Committee was confirmed, and the formation was decided upon of a Sub-Committee to take charge of the records, consisting of the Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley (Chairman of the Executive Committee of the British Red Cross Society), the Right Hon. Evelyn Cecil (Secretary-General of the Order of St.

John of Jerusalem in England) and Mr. D. H. Illingworth (Director-General of the British Committee of the French Red Cross).

INAUGURAL MEETING.—This arrangement being agreed to by the British Committee, it was proposed to hold this Inaugural Meeting at 9, Knightsbridge, on the 18th February, 1918, at 12.15 p.m.

RESOLVED that this Sub-Committee be called the Anglo-French Records Sub-Committee, with offices at 9, Knightsbridge.

RESOLVED that the above statement of constitution of the Anglo-French Records Sub-Committee be, and is, hereby confirmed.

RESOLVED that Mr. D. H. Illingworth as Director-General of the British Committee exercise the custody and arrangement of the Anglo-French Records during the pleasure of the Committee and that this Resolution be rescinded.

RESOLVED that a Meeting of this Committee may be convened at any time on 10 days' notice, by any one Member.

RESOLVED that a Minute Book be kept, in which the Resolutions and Transactions of the Committee be recorded.

RESOLVED that two Members shall form a quorum.

APPENDIX VII.

FORMATIONS WITH WHICH THE BRITISH
COMMITTEE OF THE FRENCH RED CROSS
HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED.

Adventure Partners (under a limited liability partnership)
 Stake Partners Bank (under a limited liability partnership)
 35 beds

Corot. (P 9.). Hôpital Beauverger. N° 62 bis, 51 et 61.

Martouret. Die (D) Parasiten der Ascaris von
Valentin Miluta-Frutos. 15 pp.

Allied Hospital Benevolent Soc. 15 New Bond Street W. York.
 S I 1. Hôpital de l'Alliance. 15 Bond Street W. York.

Anglo-French Hospitals Committee, 8, Park Lane, S.W. 1, London, W. 1.
1st, 1916. The British Association of Medical Officers of the Forces.

Are en Barrois (H M.) Hospital, Le Mans, France. 100 beds.

Argyle Robertson Mass. and C. A. Jackson, N. Y. Palo Alto, Cal. Entom.
Dinan (Cousins), N. Y. Found by Mrs. A. B. C. 1900
30 beds.

Australian Red Cross Society, 100 George St. S.W. Victoria 3000
 many gifts - many thanks

Berk Place (I do not remember and Mr. H. 100)

Dr. Ash Ambalani, 231 Brutea street, W. M. P. and Co.
conveyed Brutea was mart...

British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem, 1, Pall Mall, S.W. and St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.1. Home Office, Home Office Form

British Farmers Red Cross Fund. Officers: Hon. Secy., Mr. J. H. B. Smith; Treas., Mr. W. G. C. Smith; Genl. Secy., Mr. J. H. B. Smith.

Canadian Red Cross Society, 1101 York Avenue, Suite 1100, W.

Carqueiranne. Sanatorium Beau Soleil. 10, rue de la Madeleine, 11, rue de la
7, St. Edmund's Terrace, Brompton, London, W. 11. 1905.

Cherbourg. Hôpital Gare Maritime. Téléphone 15. 16 et 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 84

Church Army, 55, Bryanston Square, W. Church Army War Hospital, 100
—100 beds

Compiègne, Château de Fayet, Hôpital Wentzss.—50 beds

The Army Fund for the Transport of Sick and Wounded. Organizer,
 Sir H. James Brooke, Bart., M.P., Beeston, Notts.

D. J. P. A. L. E. F. C. H. A. I. D. S.

Ed. H. B. B. Hospital Director Mrs R. B. Hay, Malo-les-Bains
Leeds Fair Deception and Paying Royal, Bois de Boulogne,
Paris - 60 beds

For up to 81 H.P. **Angels & Devils** Director, Lady Guernsey 110
 beds.

1. The War Insurance Fund, 41, Leinster Square, S.W.

A. F. 1, in Hospital, Fecent, Pts de Calais and St. Valery sur Somme since transferred to Mons. Established and maintained by Mrs. Dorothy W. 17 beds.

Products Available from: H. B. Smith & R. L. Lull, E. Weymouth Street, W.

F. L. W. V. L. S. R. n. f. c. n. t. e. H. n. sec. Miss A. Ruth Fry, 91
b. s. e. c. E. C.

Given and put before Royal Institute Directors, the Hon. Mrs
Lizzy McEvedy

Elk County, Iowa, 1900

H. J. L. Clark, and Mother, 1. For a copy, Mrs. Borden Turner

Leopold 81 Hospital, 22, 1885. Founded and directed by the
 Her Lady Murray 65 beds.

L'ÉTAT DE L'UNION AUSTRIENNE, sous l'autorité de Mlle A. Soubeiran, 172, Rue St
Hippolyte.

Leeds and Wakefield Area Acute Mental Hospital, Founded by Mr and Mrs George Melville Dew—110 beds

Ma. + les Bains pour Dinkerque Val de Belle Plage. Directrice, Lady
S. 40 bords

Memoire de M. de la Roche-Lafayette, et de son pere aux Hôpitaux de
Guerre, Lady Mages.

M. J. J. Sutherland, Angkor, Nauru and Dinkorua.—100 beds.

Master Amplitude cups bonded by Dr. Hsiao-Ming

NEWLY Hospital *Vaccins Antome* 6 beds. Founded by Anglo-French Hospital's Committee afterwards maintained by Mr. and Mrs. R. Woods Bress of the U.S. Embassy, Paris.—170 beds.

N. Hospital Medical Officer. 22 bis, Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, Mon.
Boron. Chairman, Sir Henry Samuelson.—85 hours.

At French American Homœopathic Hospital, New York

Paris Hospital Hotel Majores. Founded by Dr. Haden Guest.—100 beds.
Society for the Blind.

Mechan. Hospita. (Astoria) 165 bees

The London Committee of the French Red Cross.

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To Budgetary Creditors, General Fund Account,

To Sundry Amounts held on Account of
Amalgated Funds

1. Mr. J. H. Smith
 2. Mr. J. H. Smith
 3. Mr. J. H. Smith
 4. Mr. J. H. Smith
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To Income and Expenditure Account.

1944-45: 25. THE YACHTING CLUB

By Sundry Debtors

உதவித் துணைப் பேரவைத் தலைவர்

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Abstract

[illegible]

Journal of Management Education

The London Committee of the French Red Cross.

Dr. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT from 6th November, 1914 to 31st December, 1915. Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions and Donations.						
For General Fund	74,816	16	7			
" Chloroform Fund						
Received direct	3,208	14	0			
from Subscribers	247	1	6	3,245	15	6
Purchase and upkeep of Motor Ambulances						
" Prisoners of War						
" Hospital Ship "Charles Roux"						
" "X" Ray Apparatus						
" Travelling Expenses of American Nurses						
" Nurse Cavell Memorial Fund						
Amount received from France's Day	21,000	0	0			
Per Lord Mayor of London	3,523	3	7	24,523	3	7
From other sources						
Share of Proceeds of M. de Croze's Lectures				188	10	11
To Interest on Deposit						
				729	12	11
This account does not include, either under the Receipts or Expenditure, the very numerous and valuable gifts in kind which have been received by the Committee and despatched to France.						
By Clothing and Comforts, Drugs and Surgical Instruments, "X" Ray Apparatus and Chloroform purchased for Hospitals in France.						
Clothing and Comforts	25,973	3	7			
Drugs and Surgical Instruments	9,537	16	0			
"X" Ray Apparatus	1,427	15	5			
Chloroform	685	7	1	37,253	1	1
By Purchase and Upkeep of Motor Ambulances						
By Remittance as Donation to Headquarters of French Red Cross Society (Société Française de Secours Aux Blessés Militaires) Paris (Fr 40,000)						
By Remittances to M. Chaumet, Paris, for Purchase of "X" Ray Ambulances						
By Remittances as Donations						
To certain French Hospitals	5,897	4	4			
To French Canteen Fund per M. Desmarquoy	216	19	10			
Other Donations	155	0	0	6,119	4	2
By Remittance to Headquarters, French Red Cross Paris, for Hospital Ship "Charles Roux"						
By Expenses Paid American Nurses	199	5	9			
By Travelling Expenses of Doctors, Nurses, Etc.	150	7	0			
By Purchase of Clothing and Comforts sent to French Soldiers on Active Service	580	0	0			
By Purchases of Comforts sent to Prisoners of War	1,318	16	5			
By forwarding charges	25	13	3			
By Advertising and other Expenses, A.C. France's Day	9,028	13	4			
By Administration Expenses in London	1,320	19	5			
Advertising						
Salaries and Wages	2,596	9	2			
Establishment Charges, viz: Repairs, Rates and Taxes, Heating and Lighting, Furniture and Fittings	923	2	2			
Printing and Stationery	230	9	1			
Postages, Telegrams and incidental exp.	330	11	0			
	993	15	0			
	783	1	0	1,367	8	5
By Balance at Bank on Deposit and Current Accounts						
On account General Fund	41,471	15	2			
" Prisoners of War Fund	713	4	0			
" Nurse Cavell Memorial Fund	1	11	3	42,192	10	7
				107,375	5	0

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The London Committee of the French Red Cross.

Dr. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES at December 31st, 1916. Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Sundry Creditors.						
General Accounts						
Canteen and Special Funds, etc.	2,113	5	7			
Sundry Debtors, etc.	88	19	7			
	1,135	4	2	3,357	9	4
To Sundry Amounts held on Account of Affiliated Funds.						
Motor Ambulance Funds						
Canteens	711	3	0			
Special Funds	1,746	5	1			
Commissions to be executed	1,451	15	11			
	3,729	13	9			
Less: Outstanding liabilities on these Accounts (as above)	4,888	17	9			
	88	19	7	3,999	15	2
To Income and Expenditure Account.						
Balance as per Account annexed				173,914	16	4

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£192,552 3 10

We have examined the above Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Assets and Liabilities with the Books and Vouchers of the Committee and found them correct.
19th Jan., 1917.

£192,552 3 10

(Signed) PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
8, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C. 3.

The London Committee of the French Red Cross.
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT for the Year to 31st December, 1916.

[illegible]

This Account does not include, either under the Receipts or the Expenditure, the very numerous and valuable gifts in kind which have been received by the Committee and despatched to France.

The British Committee (late the London Committee) of the French Red Cross.

[illegible]

We have examined the above Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Assets and Liabilities with the books and Vouchers of the Committee and found them correct.

5th July 1918.

(See) PRICE WATERHOUSE & Co.

9. Frederick's Place. Old Jerry. F.C. 2

RED CROSS
COLLECTION

